FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAUCE INTERVIEWS ALFONSIN ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PY232127 Santiago CAUCE in Spanish 9-15 Oct 84 pp 10-13

[Exclusive interview granted at the Olivos presidential residence in Buenos Aires by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin to CAUCE magazine journalist Florencia Varas -- date not given]

[Text] On 30 October, it will be a year since Raul Alfonsin was elected president of Argentina with a majority of votes. Now, a few weeks before this anniversary, it seems that difficulties are multiplying on his shoulders. But one word seems to be the leitmotiv of the speeches issued by government and opposition officials and the press: destabilization.

The government is the target of attacks by the military and civilians alike.

While the investigations into the missing persons cases is continuing to advance, former President Jorge Rafael Videla, who is in prison, was visited by high-ranking Army officers on Army Day, and General Luciano Menendez has repeatedly stated that he is willing to eradicate subversion with the same methods used during the first years of the military regime. The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo are criticizing the government for its lack of firmness with those involved in the disappearance of missing persons. In the social sector, the Peronists have undertaken stoppages to demand better salaries, salaries that would have to be adjusted to an inflation rate of over 600 percent.

However, the polls show that Alfonsin's popularity is rising. This can be explained: He is charismatic, he is a simple man, and he is intelligent.

There are no more guards armed with submachine guns at the Olivos presidential residence, only a guard who kindly lets us pass without searching our belongings. President Alfonsin arrives at his office, where we are awaiting him, as if he were another member of the household. He has a broad smile on his face and declines to resort to any of the formalities that would indicate that he is no longer a candidate but the president. He greets everyone present -- the waiter serving coffee, the photographer, the journalists, and the presidential spokesman, Jose Ignacio Lopez, cordially and as an equal.

President Raul Alfonsin, who does not often grant interviews, has decided to meet Jacques Despres, the LE MONDE correspondent for the southern cone, and myself on a cloudy autumn morning. The interview, which lasts the entire morning, will be part of a book we are working on which is entitled "A Day With Alfonsin" and which will go on sale in December.

He answers our questions without hesitation. He holds back nothing. What impresses us most about him is his lack of vanity. One perceives that he is the kind of person who does not crave power. While showing us the residence, he said: "It is modest if you take into account other presidential residences. But in comparison to the house I used to have, it is a palace." While walking through the park, he adds: "Being in the president's chair is like being in a gilted cage. Before I used to go out a lot. I used to enjoy going out to dinner every night with either my friends or my relatives. But now I can't go anywhere.

It seems that he never forgets the fact that he became president by the will of the people. Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo informed us that he has ordered that no cars of the presidential motorcade will sound their siren, and that he gets very annoyed when escorts halt traffic to let the presidential motorcade proceed. Caputo noted: "This annoys him so much that he wishes he could hide. He thinks he is stepping over other people."

I asked him what Raul Alfonsin is like. He answered: "He is a Radical politician who has this great responsibility because he has gained credibility with the people and for this reason he cannot fail." Showing me a plain wooded baton inlaid with gold, he said: "This was a present from the people. I gave the gold that was left over to a children's hospital. I have another baton made of gold and silver that I used on 25 May, but next year I will use this one."

Alfonsin's main qualities are: He practices ethics in politics, supports a state of law, rejects violence, and struggles for universal justice, which makes him analyze Argentina and the world from a different perspective. His main task is to unite the Argentines and to strengthen the democratic system, even at the cost of sacrificing part of his government plan, for example, the divorce law, because he believes that it is a secondary matter.

"Today we cannot just do everything we would like. We must learn to give up some things. However, this does not mean being a coward who does not dare to do things, but rather it means being a brave person who knows that everything has its price and that we must take firm steps to support what we do." "In today's world," he said, "ideologies are not very important. As time goes by, I become more and more convinced that ideologies are crystallized beliefs, as Eric Fromm used to say, and for this same reason they are conservative. I want to make progress and to solve the problems we are currently facing, such as repression, the foreign debt, malnutrition, and the problem of our destroyed productive apparatus. To solve these problems, I must request the help of all the people. The Argentines must not be divided, but rather united as during a war. I want to work with all groups: Communists, Socialists, liberals. All of them can be useful to us in this stage." "We are against economic liberalism, Friedman's policy, and all kinds of imperialism and neocolonialism. We believe in a different world, and we will struggle for it."

We will also struggle to participate in this world because currently we do not have any participation. Our future is being discussed in international forums, but we are not present. In today's world, imperialism is adopting an aberrant attitude concerning interest rates on foreign debts, and finances are more important than production. Today's world is confronting pre-planned wars, such as the one between Iran and Iraq. We are uncertain about our future because we see that missiles are being deployed and that the Helsinki disarmament agreement is being ignored. We must change things now to prevent them from being changed by a catastrophe."

[Varas] How do you view your government's stability? Do you feel strong?

[Alfonsin] Yes. I do not know whether or not I feel strong enough, but I do feel stable. We are a stable government.

[Varas] How is your relationship with the Armed Forces? What concessions did you have to make?

[Alfonsin] This is a very simple matter. My relations are that of a commander in chief with the forces he commands. If you want me to mention a concession, I can tell you that the greatest concession is the time I must dedicate to the Armed Forces, because this is the task that the Constitution bestows upon the chief executive. Perhaps other presidents did not realize this obligation because they considered that the Armed Forces were a separate organization that did not require the head of state's attention. On the contrary, we think this is indispensable because we want the Armed Forces to enjoy prestige and to be at the service of democracy. It is my obligation to give prestige to the Armed Forces. I also want to conduct a reform to make them compatible with Argentina's possibilities and with the changing situation so that they are more professional and more modern.

[Varas] Why do you think Argentine military officers are coupists?

[Alfonsin] For many years some of them have thought they harbored some sort of messianic endowment. They believed themselves to be the defenders of the nation's individuality. Some sort of simplistic attitude led them to analyze Argentine policy superficially. They believed that gross mistakes had been committed and that they could solve them easily. Moreover, many of them were courted by sectors with a vested interest in persuading the military to adopt their way of thinking. In addition, there were grave mistakes in the political sector and on several occasions politicians went knocking on the doors of the garrisons.

[Varas] Have arms expenditures been reduced in Argentina?

[Alfonsin] Heavens, yes, we have greatly reduced them. We have reduced them by some 50 percent.

[Varas] How can they be modernized at the same time?

[Alfonsin] By reducing them and making them more effective. We are discussing this subject at the Defense Ministry. The defense budget is under study by the Armed Forces chiefs of staff, and you surely understand it means to cut the budget of any ministry by 40 percent.

[Varas] What can be done so the military will definitely stay in their barracks?

[Alfonsin] I think they have to be induced into a democratic project, not pushed aside, but encouraged to participate.

[Varas] Doesn't the fact that the change of government is not the result of a revolution but the result of a transition weaken your position?

[Alfonsin] I think that from the very beginning this must be assessed by the Argentines; that is, was it not the Argentine people who through a heroic struggle and with thousands of people dead in that struggle who have recovered democracy? The political parties had to struggle here. There are those among us who have fought for human rights, although there have been a number of adverse circumstances, such as political and military defeats, which soon led us to the possibility of a democracy. I think that institutional violence has been politically and historically defeated. This is what we Argentines are burying now.

We cannot build a country, and I have said this many times, looking backward, with a revanchist attitude. Neither can we build the nation acting as if nothing happened, because this means trying to build democracy based on an ethical capitulation.

[Varas] How can it be explained that in a civilized country like Argentina almost 10,000 persons have disappeared?

[Alfonsin] I think that there has been a great general indifference. I was a member of the Human Rights Permanent Assembly Board, and the government was always able to sell its propaganda. I remember when the OAS commission came. Many Argentines put stickers on their cars that said: "We Argentines are human and right." No one believed what was happening. It was believed that we who were protesting were at the service of the guerrillas or were engaged in the same kind of activities, or were simply enemies of the country at the service of any world power. I think the country was insensible and not concerned over terrorist subversion.

[Varas] Do you believe that those responsible will be punished?

[Alfonsin] We have decided to treat this issue of responsibility objectively. This is the type of trial we have begun against the first three government juntas. The responsibility exists, and there is proof of this as demonstrated in the report by the National Commission on Missing Persons.

[Varas] Don't you fear that if those responsible are not punished or if the punishment is too lenient the practice of torture and of making people disappear could be used in Argentina in the future as a form of repression?

[Alfonsin] Those who suppose that Nazism has been defeated for attacking universal values are correct. This practice, this methodology harms and damages universal values. Thus, I do not believe that this will ever happen again in Argentina.

[Varas] How was the solidarity of the Latin American countries achieved on the issue of the foreign debt?

[Alfonsin] I have been working for Latin American solidarity for many years and also for the creation of a permanent forum of democratic parties from Latin America. I believe that we Latin Americans, without hate or xenophobia, must come to understand the need to work together in order to prevent the discrimination that is being practiced against us by other regions whose countries have learned how to work together.

During the electoral campaign we strongly defined this will to integrate Latin America, and we have been trying to achieve it since we assumed power. Of course, we are not naive. We know that the degree of dependency is so great that it will prevent the implementation of measures that will achieve this integration. Moreover, we understand that democratic and pluralistic governments are needed to achieve integration; the EEC would have been impossible with Hitler and Mussolini. We also have the border problems: We have them with Chile; Chile, to a certain extent, has them with Bolivia; Peru with Ecuador; and Colombia with Venezuela. These conflicts spell disaster when one believes that we are countries that should march united, for we are spending immense sums on weapons. I believe that we should quickly overcome these problems in order to achieve integration.

When we assumed power we traveled to Venezuela and Colombia. We have communicated with several countries through the Foreign Ministry. We have received the president of Mexico. In the Foreign Ministry, we have created an Under Secretariat for Latin American Affairs, and we have started to use the telephone for our diplomacy. I speak over the telephone with the Venezuelan or Colombian president, and we reach an agreement. Prior to this, a meeting would surely have been necessary. When our ministers met in Punta del Este, Mexico came up with the idea of a Latin American bridge loan, which was immediately supported by Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and then the United States, and they loaned us $100 million through their banks. On that occasion I did not use the telephone to make a request, but to say thank you. I called Presidents Figueiredo, Betancur, and Lusinchi to thank them for the wonderful effort they had made.

I believe that the current circumstances are harsh and very difficult, and also that above and beyond fear, pressure, and any other argument, we are struggling to harmonize our financial policy, and I believe this last statement is a milestone. You do not know how difficult it is for four persons to reach an agreement; for four presidents to reach an agreement, and by telephone at that. What has been achieved is incredible, and it is going to allow us to gain strength to pay off our commitments.

[Varas] In your opinion, is a solution to the debt problem of the developing countries feasible without modifying the international system? And do you believe that the IMF is the enemy of the developing countries?

[Alfonsin] The world has to be modified; it cannot go on as it is. This problem is a more sophisticated demonstration of imperialism taken to the extreme. From the moment it grants loans, we cannot consider the IMF an enemy. The IMF's problem is that it always comes up with recessive policies, and it is then that it operates against developing countries. We want the country to grow and for real salaries to increase, and within this framework we are going to fight inflation.

[Varas] What is your ideal for Latin America?

[Alfonsin] We have to begin with economic complementation, and later try to go beyond what a common market can be. Why should we stop dreaming the dream of the liberators?

This is a project that can be implemented over the long term. I have always said that politicians have the responsibility for the present and for the future in terms that are predictable. There is a great risk in talking about projects spanning more than two generations, and this Latin American project could take longer than two generations. Nevertheless, we can make progress through various systems of organization that will make joint action possible and that will allow us to make our purchasing power count, and thus shield ourselves from the discrimination exerted against us in foreign trade by the United States and Europe.

[Varas] Can Latin American free itself from the influence of the United States? What is the Alfonsin plan for doing that? And can Latin America be independent from the Soviet Union?

[Alfonsin] We cannot handle the issue of U.S. imperialism alone. What we Argentines and Latin Americans must avoid is our territories serving as the battleground of the major powers. This is what I mean by "Lebanonization," because several banners have been raised in Lebanon to fight in Lebanon, but not for Lebanon. There is no banner for Lebanon raised there. We Latin Americans are beginning to become victims of the conflicts between the major powers. We think that we are raising our banners, but they are not ours. Look, for instance, at the hypertrophy of the concept of security which causes deformations, distortions, and capitulations. This can be seen in the ideologies and in the ethical content of our own policies. The security theory produces real occupation armies for the peoples of Latin America, ideological borders, and a frenzied anti-Marxist militancy. On the other hand, irregular forces appear to play a role that is somehow outlined for them by a prompter, and then a struggle ensues over concepts, interests, and ideals that are not ours. Thus, I believe that we must know where we stand and tell the United States: Look, gentlemen, we do not argue that you should protect your interests.... but the security of the United States cannot be tied to the concept of "friendly fascists and inimical totalitarians." It cannot be tied to the presence of military governments, and it cannot be tied to our underdevelopment.

By raising our own banners of democracy, development, and social justice, we can affirm our personality in a struggle for our liberation, without adopting the other model, which I reject because it is a menace to the diverse manifestation of man's freedom. I believe that with the advance of civilization, man feels more and more strongly compelled to struggle for whatever he needs to have his human dignity more fully respected. If this man lives in a socialist country, he feels the need to have what he lacks. If this man lives in our society and he does not have the minimum resources to survive, he will struggle to have those. I believe that the road we must follow is that of struggling for the dignity of man.

[Varas] Do you think Latin America can have long-lasting democracies?

[Alfonsin] Yes. This matter is linked to integration. My idea to create a permanent forum of democratic Latin American parties is primarily aimed at protecting democracy and at restoring it in those countries that have lost it. The governments cannot do anything, but the politicians can. Politicians from one country can express solidarity with their colleagues in other countries (Alfonsin grins.)

[Varas] What is the Chilean situation? Is the fact that Argentina is having to negotiate with General Pinochet's regime hindering the achievement of a solution to the conflict with Chile?

[Alfonsin] No, not at all. We need to solve our problems. This is so and this is how it must be. Moreover, we feel the Chilean people are our brothers, and if they are unfortunate enough not to be able to live in a democracy, we do not see why we should declare war and kill them. We want to resolve the Beagle conflict and reconcile our economic interests. We believe that our economies can supplement each other and that resolving our conflicts will benefit the two countries. I am an optimistic person, and I am confident that the conflict will be resolved soon.

[Varas] How can you explain the fact that your government has not yet been able to curb inflation?

[Alfonsin] Obviously, our policy has not yet yielded the expected results. We have reduced public spending by 50 percent. However, I think we went too far with increasing real wages, because although the demand increased, so did inflation. In other words, demand for goods increased but supply did not increase equally because there will be no clear rules of the game for businessmen until we refinance our debt, and businessmen do not want to risk making investments until they are certain about the situation, and therefore prices have increased.

[Varas] How can you satisfy the social needs of a people when they have been delayed for so many years and at the same time control inflation?

[Alfonsin] We have been told that we will be awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics if we attain those objectives. I am certain that we will attain them. The government and business firms must adopt an austere economic policy. We must understand that we must spend just what is necessary and the rest must be invested. We must adopt a Japanese-style capitalism for some time and control the increase in real wages. I am asking the union sectors to judiciously consider their demands in terms of real wages and full employment. This is one of the struggles we must undertake.

CAPUTO TO ATTEND UN MEETING ON FALKLANDS

PY231140 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0215 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will leave on 26 October for New York where he will attend the UN General Assembly session that will discuss the Malvinas Islands issue. Caputo will attend the UN General Assembly session with Julio Barboza, general director of the International Organizations Department; Alberto Ham, cabinet chief, and Ambassador Albino Gomez, general director of the Press Department.

PJ MIGHT NOT PARTICIPATE IN BEAGLE REFERENDUM

PY240159 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The Justicialist Party [PJ] reportedly will refrain from participating in the popular referendum by the executive branch for 25 November.

This was decided today during a PJ Meeting that was adjourned until Monday at 2000 to allow the PJ authorities and legislators who did not participate in today's meeting to participate then. The PJ National Council will send a telegram to Maria Estela Martinez de Peron asking her to adopt a final decision in her capacity as PJ president because, it was said, the PJ itself will not give freedom of action to its members. The meeting was attended by Santa Cruz Governor Arturo Puricelli, Formosa Governor Floro Bogado, Jujuy Governor Carlos Snopek, Chaco Senator Deolindo Bittel, Catamarca Senator Vicente Saadi, PJ Deputies Bloc President Floro Ibanez, and legislators Rodolfo Ponce, Luis (Santos Casuales), and Rogelio (Pafani). The participants in the meeting did not agree in their views, but the possibility of giving freedom of action to the PJ members and of voting in favor of the Beagle agreement during the referendum were categorically dismissed.

PJ First Vice President Lorenzo Miguel said that it would show a lack of responsibility not to adopt a stand on the matter and that they are interested in learning the views of the PJ members who did not participate in the meeting. Miguel said that the positions expressed by the participants were not uniform, but that they all criticized the fact that the Foreign Ministry document on the Beagle was not delivered to them beforehand. Miguel, who also heads the 62 Organizations, said that the referendum should have been summoned through a national law and not through an executive branch decision. However, PJ Deputy from La Pampa Jorge Ruben Matzkin considered the agreement with Chile a reasonable solution, in keeping with the country's possibilities. The national legislator indicated that he would have preferred that Congress pass a law approving or rejecting the agreement because the outcome of the referendum will to a certain extent exert political pressure on the government.

JUDGE DELAYS TESTIMONY IN FIRMENICH HEARING

PY241810 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Federal Judge Fernando Archimbal has until 1 pm this afternoon to hear testimony from Mario Eduardo Firmenich on murder and attempted murder charges. Archimbal, whose 72-hour legal time limit in which to take testimony expires at 1 pm, has reportedly put off questioning until he has completed reading the text of the extradition agreement between Brazil, where Firmenich was captured, and Argentina. Firmenich is to testify in the murders of banker Francisco Soldatti and Police Sergeant Carlos Duran and the attempted murder of former Finance Secretary Juan Alemann. Trial Judge Miguel Pons yesterday impounded the original of an advertisement appearing in Monday's edition of the daily LA VOZ and demanding the release of Firmenich. The advertisement was signed by former Montonero leaders Roberto Perdia and Fernando Vaca Narvaja.

LA VOZ Premises Searched

PY240038 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2136 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM) -- Personnel from the 34th police precinct at noon today searched the premises of the morning newspaper LA VOZ at 1641 Tabare Street. They were looking for documents related to the paid advertisement published yesterday under the title The Resistance Is Persecuted and signed by Fernando Vaca Narvaja and Roberto Perdia. The search was ordered by Judge Miguel Pons of the Federal Court through Secretary Ramirez. During the search, the police personnel looked for documents related to the publication of the advertisement which LA VOZ carried on page 2 on 22 October. The result of the search has not been revealed.

SILES ZUAZO CENSURED OVER OTAZO-SUAREZ MEETING

PY242314 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 24 Oct (AFP) -- The Bolivian National Congress today censured President Hernan Siles Zuazo and the executive branch over the international scandal prompted by a meeting held in June 1983 by Rafael Otazo, chairman of the National Council Against Drug Trafficking, with cocaine king Roberto Suarez Gomez. The congressional censure only has moral standing and will not affect the mandate of President Siles Zuazo, who allegedly authorized the meeting.

COB RESPONDS TO UDP ECONOMIC COUNTERPROPOSAL

PY241645 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] In reply to the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government, the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has issued a document saying that since the Siles Zuazo administration has disqualified the COB emergency plan, it must now implement the short-term measures proposed by the COB.

The following are some of these measures: To solve the problem of basic commodity supply; to normalize the transportation system; to face the unemployment issue once and for all; and to establish a salary policy that will totally restore salary purchasing power and guarantee its stability. These were the main points of the document the COB handed to the government yesterday.

The COB says that the first remarkable item of the economic counterproposal of the government is in fact a contradiction, which is not unintentional, but premeditated. The whole country knows that, in a letter addressed to the COB on 21 August 1983, President Siles Zuazo ruled out the possibility of letting labor organizations participate in political decisions, and how he offers us this participation in another letter dated a few days ago.

The COB document says that, to speak the truth, the government's verbal support of the new COB economic policy, is only a smoke screen that is being used to continue its IMF policy.

The UDP letter is full of vague issues, and at this very critical moment, people must be addressed with absolute clearness. The only concrete issues addressed by the government are the COB economic package and the agreement and decrees obtained through workers' pressures which were not fully fulfilled. For all these reasons, the COB document continues, despite a verbal agreement, and since the government has decided to disqualify the medium- and long-term emergency plan proposed by the OCB, we believe that the discussion with the government must now change and the government must now implement, according to the UDP letter, the short-term measures.

The COB document continues by saying that in its 12th article the short-term measures seek to solve the current supply crisis, by providing the people with basic commodities; to normalize the transportation system; to overcome the unemployment problem once and for all; to establish a salary policy that will restore salary purchasing power and guarantee is stability; to review the taxation system regarding the revenues obtained from fixed incomes; and to ensure an honorable existence for tenants and retired persons.

The COB document then reiterates that this is not a proper method to treat the crisis, but the government itself, with its dilatory style and its negative attitude towards our plan, imposes these rules on us.

Finally, the COB says that it will remain intransigent as the champion of all the people's interests at a moment when the Bolivian people are feeling the destructive effects of the crisis, as a result of an unpopular and antinationalistic government. However, the COB reiterates its opposition to any movement aimed at disrupting the democratic process through a right-wing, congressional, or military regressive coup.

PS-1 SAYS RIGHTISTS DESTABILIZING DEMOCRACY

PY171611 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Socialist Party-One [PS-1] leader Walter Vazquez has denied reports about the future participation of the PS-1 in the government. He said: We have not been invited, but we are willing to defend the democratic process, which has meant so much sacrifice for the Bolivian people. Vazquez added that the PS-1 has no intention of participating in the present cabinet and that rightist factions are trying to destabilize the Bolivian democratic process.

Questioned by Radio Illimani about these issues, Vazquez said:

[Begin Vazquez recording] My party has never thought of participating in the government, either before or now, and even less so now.

We defend the democratic process and we will always do so, particularly against the attacks from rightist sectors. [end recording]

The PS-1 leader noted that he believes that the other branches of government are virtually surrounding the exectuive branch and that this situation poses a threat to democracy in the country.

[Begin Vazquez recording] The right is trying to institutionally surround the executive branch at all levels through the influence that the right exerts on independent ministers, who act in keeping with the interests of this sector. The legislative branch is besieged by a rightist majority that is thwarting the democratic process. The judicial branch is also controlled by rightist sectors. Therefore, the three branches of the government are controlled by the rightist sectors. [end recording]

In sum, the opposition sector in the Bolivian Congress is virtually controlling administrative offices of the three levels of government and rightist plots are blocking the democratic process. The Bolivian people must defend the democratic system against fascism, which is striving to crush the freedom of Bolivian people with the ultimate goal of subjugating them once again.

MIR-MASAS DENOUNCES ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOTTING

PY171440 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left-Masses Faction [MIR-MASAS] yesterday issued a broad statement that harshly criticizes antigovernment plots in Congress. The statement says that Bolivians are alarmed at seeing how the alleged patriots of the fatherland are legislating the destiny of the country. The MIR statement notes, quote: The circus-like show to which we are being subjected must end, unquote. The MIR statement adds that the people are perfectly aware that it is within Congress [words indistinct] where stauch antipatriotic groups are plotting with the ultimate objective of stopping the democratic process in Bolivia.

The statement issued by the MIR-MASAS faction is signed by (Pablo Copa), (Gualberto Paredes), (Pedro Mariobo), (Rodolfo Santibanez), and others.

MILITARY DELEGATION BEGINS 2-DAY KUWAIT VISIT

PY240210 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 84 p 20

[Text] A Brazilian military delegation will today begin a 2-day visit to Kuwait to study the possibility of military cooperation between the two countries, according to a Kuwaiti Defense Ministry source. The Brazilian delegation includes businessmen of the arms-manufacturing sector who will show the Kuwaiti authorities several modern weapons and ammunition capable of enhancing the Armed Forces of the emirate.

SHOTS FIRED AT MALUF RALLY IN BRASILIA

PY231335 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] People booing and rushing around, [word indistinct], chaos and bombs have marked the installation of the Women's Pro-Maluf Committee in Brasilia. Reporter Carlos Rodrigues tells us what happened.

[Begin Carlos Rodrigues recording] Another demonstration against Social Democratic Party [PDS] presidential candidate Deputy Paulo Maluf has taken place in the southern commercial area of Brasilia, in the central section of the city, where banks, stores, offices, and the offices of the main Brazilian newspapers are located.

At around 1700, Deputy Paulo Maluf arrived at the Gilberto Salomao Building to install the Women's Pro-Maluf Committee, created under the coordination of local businessmen. As he arrived, Maluf was booed by some 300 demonstrators. The atmosphere was further strained when PDS lawmakers and PDS youth members reacted to the demonstration. During the turmoil, one of Maluf's bodyguards fired four shots in the air. Two tear gas canisters were also thrown. In the middle of the confusion, Deputy Maluf left the building through a back door and got into a car which left the area at a high speed. [end recording]

SENATE RESOLUTION APPEARS TO AID MALUF'S CANDIDACY

PY231320 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpt] It was a nasty blow, said candidate Tancredo Neves. It is another villainy, said Senator Jose Sarney. It is shameful, not even at the municipal chamber [words indistinct] such a thing would have happened, said Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] President Ulisses Guimaraes. What kind of madness is this!, said former Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. All methods are now valid in this game: This is another immoral act in Brazilian history, stressed Senator Marco Maciel.

The target of all these words was the main event in yesterday's political activities in Brasilia: the approval by the Senate board of a regulation under which state legislative assemblies must choose their delegates to the Electoral College by secret vote. Correspondent Carlos Rodrigues filed this report from Brasilia:

[Begin Carlos Rodrigues recording] The Federal Senate board, where pro-Maluf members hold the majority, has approved a resolution establishing that the state delegates to the Electoral College will be elected during secret sessions. The Electoral College is due to choose the next president in January 1985.

Passed by a 4 to 1 vote, the proposal was submitted by Santa Catarina Social Democratic Party [PDS] pro-Maluf Senator Lenoir Vargas and seconded by Bahia pro-Maluf Senator Lomanto Junior.

The group that supports PDS candidate Paulo Maluf has always wanted state delegates to be elected secretly in order to avoid the influence of the governors who support Tancredo Neves. This objective could not be achieved during the vote on the bill regulating the functioning of the Electoral College last week. However, with this maneuver, the pro-Maluf group has overruled a congressional decision and has attained its objective. [end recording]

PMDB Criticizes Resolution

PY231410 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0239 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Tomorrow's papers will report the repercussions of a Senate board decision establishing that state delegates to the Electoral College will be elected by secret vote. The issue was also analyzed by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] Executive Board in Brasilia today. The PMDB will take no legal action; it decided to recommend to regional PMDB leaderships and to the legislative assembly leaders to immediately choose the delegates to the Electoral College.

[Begin Carlos Rodriguez recording] After a meeting held in Brasilia, the PMDB National Executive Board issued an official statement condemning a Federal Senate board decision establishing that state delegates to the Electoral College will be elected by secret vote.

The PMDB will also condemn this measure, which aims at favoring candidate Paulo Maluf, during [words indistinct] of the upcoming rallies of the campaign of the opposition presidential candidate.

The PMDB leadership is consulting lawyers on the adoption of legal measures against the Senate board decision, provided the eventual charges do not prevent the party from designating, before 30 October, the delegates of those legislative assemblies where the PMDB holds the majority. [end recording]

NAVY MINISTER EXPLAINS 'STATE OF READINESS'

PY240206 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- To calm the people of the federal district who are alarmed by the mobilization of Marines that began on 20 October, Navy Minister Admiral Alfredo Karan has explained that the state of readiness is part of the annual training program.

Regarding criticism that the exercise in Brasilia is rather inopportune, because yesterday morning many people were frightened at seeing that all areas around the Marine garrison on Paranoa Lake were closed, the minister stated: The Navy cannot give up its training because some feel that it is inopportune.

Karam was unable to explain when the state of readiness will end because, according to him, the training program is under the jurisdiction of the Naval Operations Command, which is headquartered in Rio de Janeiro.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTS MEDIA REPORTS ON TERRORISM

PY242057 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The office of the emergency zone has imposed restrictions on the broadcasts of Radio Chilena. This radio station will limit itself to transmitting only music, advertisements, and official government information. This is contained in Edict 22, which bears the signature of Major General Rene Vidal Basauri, the chief of the emergency zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

Edict 22 states that Radio Chilena, CB-66, has broadcast false information concerning a top-ranking government official, information which, because of its nature, tended to cause alarm among the people. Likewise, the edict adds that false information such as this raises an image of instability in the eyes of the citizenry regarding the normal functioning of the legislative and constituent [as heard] branches.

The resolution itself states the following: The information broadcast by Radio Chilena, CB-66, is hereby restricted in the sense that beginning today, and as long as this measure is effective, it will only broadcast music, advertisements, and official government information. It is finally stated that Radio Chilena may read this edict not more than twice a day.

The headquarters of the emergency zone for the metropolitan region and San Antonio Province has also placed restrictions on reports pertaining to incidents that are defined as terrorist actions.

Edict 23 is signed by Maj Gen Rene Vidal Basauri and its most important part states:

1. Whereas the terrorist actions carried out in the country by extremist groups basically have the intention of instilling fear in the population and that these groups also try to obtain publicity for these actions in the media;

2. Whereas the actions of these terrorists and the publicity that is given them affect public order and seriously affect the peace of the population;

And precisely because it is the task of the government to guarantee public order and the peace of the population, it resolves:

As of now, the media mentioned in Article 6 of Law 16643 must restrict their reports on incidents that are defined as terrorist actions to what is contained in Law 18314, and as follows:

1. The written media must publish reports pertaining to terrorist actions on the inside pages, and it can only publish photographs that have been released by official sources, such as the Interior Ministry, the General Secretariat of the Government, and the headquarters of the emergency zone.

2. Regarding television stations, they will also only broadcast film that has been provided by the above-mentioned sources.

3. When the radios report this type of action, they must be as brief as possible, without causing unjustified alarm in the population.

4. In all cases, the media that have been mentioned in the three previous paragraphs will take special care when disseminating the actions outlined in the first paragraph of this edict, and abstain from highlighting them, and they will refuse to disseminate any type of communique sent in by individuals, groups, or organizations that claim responsibility for that type of action or which in anyway laud the perpetrators.

This is Edict 23, which restricts the media's reporting on incidents that have been defined as terrorist actions.

CNI REPORTEDLY INVESTIGATING PDC LEADER'S DEATH

PY242020 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has said that he talked with National Intelligence Center [CNI] Director General Humberto Gordon and that Gordon told him that he has ordered a thorough internal investigation to determine the circumstances surrounding the death of Christian Democratic leader Mario Fernandez Lopez from La Serena.

[Begin Marquez de la Plata recording] I have been talking with General Gordon, and he is particularly interested in clarifying this situation apart from the court investigations that are under way. He has ordered a thorough internal investigation into this case. Therefore, I can tell you that he is particularly interested that this issue be clarified in an absolute and clear manner. [end recording]

MISSING SENIOR CITIZEN, STUDENT LEADER REAPPEAR

PY242035 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Senior citizen Manuel Garrido Garrido, who reappeared yesterday after being held for 4 days by plainclothes policemen, has announced that he will file a lawsuit against his captors. He said: My captors must be punished for the way they treated me.

Manuel Garrido, who is 69 years old and has three daughters, disappeared early on 20 October from his home on (Covadunga) Street in La Cisterna. He was taken from his home by armed plainclothes policemen along with his tenant, University of Chile student leader Nelson Munoz Guerrero. Munoz Guerrero, who reappeared on 22 October, reported that he was detained by National Intelligence Center [CNI] agents. Garrido reappeared yesterday, a day after his tenant.

Garrido reported that his captors questioned him two or three times daily and that they tried to make him admit that his real name was Pablo. He said that he was not treated badly so much as he was psychologically tortured and that he was told the whole time that his wife, too, was being detained.

Garrido expressed his belief that his captors were CNI agents. Asked his impressions of his experience, he said: It is difficult to describe, because it was as if I lived many years in just a few seconds.

Garrido said that after he was taken from his home his captors put a hood on him which they did not remove for 4 days. He pointed out that some of the psychological torture methods included charges that his daughters were extremists.

Garrido said his captors released him yesterday afternoon on Zurich Norte Street in La Cisterna and that before he got out of the car they removed the hood, warning him not to look back.

BOMBINGS IN SANTIAGO, CONCEPCION, TALCAHUANO

3 Attacks in Santiago

PY231242 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Three bomb attacks took place in Santiago last night. The blasts took place at an Employment Plan for Heads of Families [POJH] office in front of Almagro Square and a meat processing plant, which is located in Quinta Normal section. The first blast took place at the POJH branch office located at 1140 Ines de Aguilera Street, in front of Almagro Square. It was stated that unidentified individuals riding in a car hurled a bomb against the facade of the POJH building and then fled. The blast caused minor damage to the building and shattered all its windows.

At approximately the same time, another bomb attack took place at a meat processing factory located at 4760 Nueva Imperial Street, Quinta Normal District. The extent of the damage was not mentioned.

In addition, a third bomb reportedly went off last night near Isidora Goyenechea Street, Las Condes District, Santiago.

Finally, a bomb threat, which in the end proved to be a false alarm, resulted in the canceling of the last showing of the movie at the Rex II theater, which is located in the downtown area.

Railroad Tracks Destroyed

PY231315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1246 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Santiago, 24 Oct (EFE) -- According to reports furnished today by the Carabineros, a number of bombings took place early this morning throughout the country.

In the Concepcion area, 500 km south of Santiago, a bomb that went off at 0400 destroyed a section of the railroad tracks that link the cities of Coronel and Curanilahue. At the same time, another bomb went off on San Martin Street in San Bernardo, a town near Santiago, destroying a lamp post. In the same area, another bomb destroyed a parked bus.

At 0105, two other bombs destroyed a municipal home for indigents and the offices of a neighborhood organization in Conchali District in Santiago. Finally, at 0215, another bomb went off at a taxicab stop in Talcahuano, 520 km south of Santiago.

PDN, PN ISSUE CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC CONSENSUS

PY230020 Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 11 Oct 84 p 6

[Paid advertisement of the National Democratic Party, PDN, and the National Party, PN, published under the headline: "Call for a Democratic Consensus"]

[Text] Having decided to put an end to the political recess, the National Democratic Party and the National Party have devoted special attention to searching for a formula that will permit the acceleration of the democratic recovery that will bring peace, unity, and harmony for all Chileans.

The violence of recent days, the increased social tension, the anguish created by the lack of effective solutions, and the prospect of greater economic difficulties in the future have prompted us to redouble our efforts, even at the risk of misunderstandings, to find the political consensus of the democratic civilian forces that is so strongly desired, a consensus that will make it possible to enter into an accord with the Armed Forces for the most rapid restoration of our traditional form of civic coexistence.

It is obvious that the Armed Forces will not be in the position of fulfilling, as they wish, their solemn promise to reestablish our democratic institutions as long as the civilian forces, or a large majority of them, do not succeed among themselves in reaching a serious and responsible agreement that can by itself constitute a guarantee that the democracy that is demanded will be stable and permanent. We are certain that when that agreement is reached, the Armed Forces, with the patriotism that is their hallmark, will feel some satisfaction in sensing that their purpose can be achieved and will decidedly assist in the process of the return to democracy, thus fulfilling their promise.

To that end, the PN and the PDN, with profound faith in the future of Chile, allow themselves to propose the basis for a political alternative that will make it possible to live in peace, harmony, and democracy. We formulate this proposal with the humility that has been requested by the Archbishop of Santiago, and the proposal reflects our strong desire that an agreement can be signed between the governors and the governed, so that our country can definitively be free of violence and terrorism, on the one hand, and from the uncertainty and fear of a greater polarization of forces that can result in confrontation or anarchy, on the other.

With a full awareness of our responsibility to the nation, the PN and the PDN have examined the propositions of various sectors and have drafted the basis for an alternative democratic institutionalization. Although this proposal does not totally reflect our way of thinking, it takes into account the essential viewpoints of those sectors and, consequently, it can serve as a platform of understanding between the various political sectors and the government for the purpose of restoring democracy.

Setting aside partisan interests and concerned that the time for Chileans to reach a peaceful solution to our serious political, economic, and social problems may run out, the PN and the PDN make a fervent call to all civilian democratic forces and particularly to the political parties to adopt the following propositions as the basis for the future institutionalization of the country, so that a consensus among the civilian forces can accelerate the transition to democracy.

Propositions for Agreement on a Democratic Alternative

Those who agree with this proposal decide to join initiatives and efforts in submitting an alternative for a stable democratic government that can protect and promote the progress and development of Chile, as well as the fundamental values of its people. This alternative entails a democratic institutionalization based on the following essential principles:

1. Democracy is recognized as a superior from of government.

2. Rights contained in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man must be fully restored.

3. The free exercise of public liberties and individual guarantees must be reestablished.

4. The right of all the country's citizens, excluding terrorists, to live in their own country must be respected, and the practice of exiling must end.

5. Individual guarantees and the right to ownership must be established as an unamendable constitutional rule.

6. University autonomy must be fully restored.

Those who accept this proposal are moved by a strong desire to achieve unity, harmony, and peace among all Chileans, and thus we emphatically reject all acts of violence and terrorism, which are a menace to the most fundamental human rights. We also wish to agree with the Armed Forces on a program of transition to democracy aimed at the common good of Chile and, consequently, we put to rest any spirit of persecution or revenge, but without denying the competence of the courts to bring to trial those who are responsible for crimes. To achieve these objectives, we favor a civilian-military accord, for the attainment of which we propose:

1. Approve and implement, during the first half of 1985 at the latest, laws on political parties organization, an electoral tribunal, a public electoral system, and a national congress.

2. Elect a national congress in the second half of 1985.

3. Modify the state's political Constitution in the following fundamental aspects:

Permanent Articles:

A) Amend Chapter V, regarding the national congress and its composition so that it may recover its legislative, supervisory, and constituent powers.

B) Limit the presidential powers and the states of constitutional exception, reestablishing those provided for in the 1925 Constitution.

C) Revise the norms regulating the organization and functions of constitutional organs not installed through popular elections, such as the Constitutional Tribunal and the Electoral Tribunal.

D) Reestablish the order established by the 1925 Constitution (including the Statute of Guarantees) as far as the Armed Forces, the public order and security forces, and the National Security Council are concerned.

E) Modify Article 8 [Chapter I] so that antidemocratic behavior, terrorism, and the promotion of ideas advocating violence are equally sanctioned.

F) Modify Chapter XIV on constitutional reform in order to make it more flexible.

G) As a consequence of the previous modifications, consider eliminating the current government junta at the time the congress is installed.

Transitory Provisions:

A) The national congress must be in place during the transition period.

B) At the end of the transition period, there must be a direct election for president of the Republic.

C) Articles 24, 27, 28, and 29 [the president's exceptional powers during states of exception; nomination of a new president by the Armed Forces and Carabineros subject to a plebiscite; procedure following affirmative plesbicite; and procedure following negative plesbicite] must be revoked.

4. Debates of the so-called political laws and constitutional reforms must be public, with the participation of interested political parties.

5. Organs, systems, or procedures for free, openly campaigned, and nonsecret elections must be immediately installed, so that they can be held in the second half of 1985, providing for the full participation of and supervision by the political parties.

Those who support these propositions will make a proposal for a constitutional agreement and a political, economic, and social government program to be implemented during the new presidential period, aiming at ensuring the country's development and progress in a climate of peace, harmony, and national unity. This program will contain a ban on political and electoral pacts with the Communist Party of Chile or with anyone else who professes its doctrine. Likewise, those who support this basis for consensus must themselves refrain for a reasonable period of time from staging acts of protest, as a gesture of goodwill, in order to facilitate the understanding that will be needed to make improvements on this basis.

Santiago, 4 October 1984

[Signed] National Democratic Party, National Party

COMMUNIST PARTY COMMUNIQUE ON AD CONSENSUS

PY231830 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The Chilean Communist Party has labeled unacceptable the extension of the current regime until 1989, even if a congress could be elected before that date. In a communique issued underground, but widely disseminated yesterday, the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee also outlined its position toward a possible democratic consensus.

Democratic Alliance President Mario Sharpe stated that he had sent to all political parties the text of a democratic consensus to defend human rights and democracy. He indicated that the text of this political document will not be disclosed to the people at large until it can be discussed and signed by all political groups or parties which decide to agree to its proposals.

In the communique which was disseminated yesterday the Chilean Communist Party pointed out that the election of a congress, while allowing Pinochet to remain in power until 1989, is unacceptable. The Communist Party added that the legislative and executive branches must be elected simultaneously so as to coherently reflect the stand of the majority of the people and reestablish democracy.

According to the Communists, this can be achieved only after Pinochet has been ousted, a provisional government established, and a constituent assembly called. Everything cannot be accomplisehd in a single day but the gradual approach proposed in certain timetables is merely an attempt to prolong the life of the dictatorship and delay the return to democracy.

As to the democratic consensus on any future democratic regime in Chile, the Communist Party feels that it must be marked by respect for human rights, for the gains of the workers, and for equal rights for women. The Communists also call for a multiparty government system, voting rights for all Chileans aged 18 and above, and the end to the military national security doctrine.

The economic measures which the Communist Party proposes include state control of banks, a new agrarian reform, and an economic model within which state and private property, cooperatives, and enterprises controlled by the workers themselves could coexist.

It has been reported that the draft democratic consensus is based on a report produced by the Group for Constitutional Studies which is presided over by jurist Manuel Sanhueza but the actual drawing up of the pact was done by a commission made up of representatives of the five political parties that make up the Democratic Alliance.

BETANCUR, SALVADOR'S TENORIO HOLD 1-HOUR MEETING

PA241703 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio has described his 1-hour talk with Colombian President Belisario Betancur at Narino Palace this morning as very fruitful.

When reporters asked him about his talks with the Colombian head of state Tenorio said: We respect and admire President Betancur very much in El Salvador. I basically came here to report on the results of the peace efforts and to tell him about my country's reaction to these efforts and the outlook that we see in the process of international reconciliation that we have stated. I also came here to tell him about our concerns over the Contadora process. I believe, he added, that the meeting has been fruitful. As with all meetings with presidents such as Betancur, the meeting was held in a frank and calm atmosphere.

After meeting with the Colombian president and Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez, he talked to reporters and gave them thorough explanations about the opening of a dialogue between the government and the guerrillas in his country, the key role of the Salvadoran church, the upcoming meeting to be held in November, and the hopes to achieve peace. On the latter he remarked: Following the La Palma meeting between the guerrillas and Salvadoran Government representatives, we have become very optimistic. We trust that we are on the right path.

Asked about the role of President Betancur in the entire peace process, the Salvadoran foreign minister replied: The role of President Betancur within the Contadora process and the world efforts for peace has been truly important and has been recognized internationally. We are profoundly thankful for the efforts made by the Colombian president. We cannot speculate on the role he might play in subsequent stages of the peace process because we have not yet appointed the members of the commission that will meet in the second half of November. One must not rule out that he may play a key role. To me, he is already playing this key role because he is an example. He is a man that can be consulted. He has an open mind, a great ability, and a vast experience in these matters. We cannot point to a specific role, but we must not rule it out, the Salvadoran foreign minister reiterated.

Tenorio arrived in the country this morning and met with the Colombian head of state at Narino Palace for 1 hour.

AIR FORCE PLANE ATTACKED BY DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PA241626 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- While on a routine patrol in Yari, Caqueta Department, a Colombian Air Force plane was fired upon in a surprise attack by a plane carrying drug traffickers.

A military source reported that the Air Force plane was hit, but added that the attacking plane, which carried unidentified individuals, was forced to land on a military base where its crew was arrested. No injuries were reported. The military source said that the incident took place at a time when drug traffickers are attempting to recover the area where the largest cocaine processing laboratory was discovered, an area which is appropriately called Villacoca.

REAGAN RULING REMOVES AIR ACCORD OBSTACLE

PY231330 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President Ronald Reagan today authorized DC-8 and Boeing 707 planes to land at the airports in Miami, Florida, and Bangor, Maine. Therefore, the main obstacle to achieving a commercial air agreement between the United States and Peru has been removed. This is mainly a success for the Peruvian Air Force which suggested that no commercial air agreement should be signed with the United States until this restriction was lifted.

APRA'S GARCIA CALLS FOR CUBA'S RETURN TO OAS

PY240218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Alan Garcia, the presidential candidate of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), today at the local airport called for Cuba's return to the OAS. He also accused the United States of being responsible for that Antilles nation seeking refuge under the Soviet umbrella. After lauding the results of the Contradora Group's negotiations seeking a solution to the Central American crisis, Garcia stated that those negotiations must be extended to seek Cuba's return to the OAS and to seek a solution to the foreign debt problem.

Garcia today returned from Oviedo, Spain, where he participated as a guest in the ceremony in which the Contadora Group was given the Prince of Asturias Prize. The Contadora Group includes Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

It is Garcia's opinion that the world has criticized Cuba in the past, but it has certainly forgotten that it was the United States that obliged Cuba 25 years ago to seek the Soviet umbrella. He also maintained that once Latin America becomes a sole political entity, Cuba will be able to return and fully participate in all Latin American activities.

PUBLIC DOCTORS, NURSES BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY231350 Lima OAY-4Z Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Representing doctors in the public health sector, Dr Tito Fernandez has announced that doctors in this sector have decided to adopt radical measures. He said:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Is it true that doctors have declared an indefinite general strike?

[Fernandez] Yes, the assembly of national delegates that was held at the Medical Board Building rejected the government's reply, which was submitted through Deputy Health Minister Carlos Bazan, to the union proposals and decided to implement a series of measures that will be in force as of 23 October. We would like to add that three members of the union board, Max Gonzalez, [first name not given] Rivas, and myself will start a fast. This is an unprecedented step in the history of our union, but we believe that we would rather jeopardize our health than that of the Peruvian people. [end recording]

Peruvian nurses today dressed in black to call the people's attention to the problems affecting their sectors.

[Begin report from downtown Lima] Nurses from state hospitals and from the Social Security Institute have carried out a protest march [words indistinct] the announced indefinite strike to be held in view of problems affecting the sector such as the refusal to repeal Law 038 and the refusal to amend Decree 639.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY WORKERS PROTEST AT EMBASSY

PY231335 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] A group of Agriculture Ministry employees today took over the Australian Embassy in Lima to call attention to the demands that have been submitted to Agriculture Ministry officials. Sergio Miranda, workers' representative, said:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Republican Guards have arrived here at the Australian Embassy which has been taken over by Agriculture Ministry employees who have not had a response to the demands they have submitted to the Agriculture Ministry. At this time the Agriculture Ministry employees are being evacuated by the Republican Guard.

[Sergio Miranda] We have taken another step toward achieving our demands. We hope the agriculture minister will listen to our requests and that he will sit down to a negotiating table with union leaders so as to overcome the strike problem.
[end recording]

TROTSKIYITE FACTION DISQUALIFIED FROM ELECTIONS

PY242040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (AFP) -- One of Peru's two Trotskiyite parties has been disqualified from participating in the general elections [words indistinct] its incorporation into the Marxist United Left Front.

Divided into two factions, one of which adheres to the Fourth International of Paris, Trotskiyism appears to have entered a crisis with Blanco's decision not to return to parliament and, above all, to join the United Left, headed by Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, who has always rejected it.

The National Electoral Board, the top authority regarding everything pertaining to the elections, has rejected the registration request of the Revolutionary Leftist Combat Front [Frente de Izquierda Revolucionaria Combate], which had nominated Deputy Emeterio Tacuri, who has separated from Blanco, as its presidential candidate.

Consequently, only the other Trotskiyite party, the Socialist Workers Party, continues in the campaign for Peru's presidential seat with Deputy Ricardo Napuri as its candidate. Napuri refused to join the United Left, saying that his party must maintain its class independence.

COMMUNISTS DENY SUPPORT FOR SHINING PATH

PY221615 Lima OAY-4Z Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Senator Jorge del Prado, Communist Party secretary general stated today that the Peruvian Communist Party [CPC] does not support Shining Path.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The interior minister yesterday said that 12 Communist parties recently held a conference in London during which they expressed support for Shining Path. Is this an allusion to the PCP?

[Del Prado] This is no allusion to the Communist Party. [Prime Minister] Percovich has always tried to lead people to believe that the PCP is involved in the activities of Shining Path. You know that there are many [words indistinct] Communist Party but they have nothing to do with the goals and activities of our party.

[Reporter] Then your party is not involved in this support for Shining Path?

[Del Prado] No, not at all. [end recording]

TERRORISTS REPORTEDLY KILL POLICEMEN, PEASANTS

PY222120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Police sources today reported in Lima that armed members of the Peruvian Shining Path extremist group last week attacked the distant town of Churcapampa, Huancavelica, and after riddling a married couple with bullets, they cut their throats in front of their five children.

Moreover, unconfirmed reports increased to 13 today, 22 October, the number of policemen killed in successive incursions unleashed against the distant and rugged localities of Huacaibamba, Tamtamayo, and Pinra, Huanuco Department, between 19 and 20 October.

According to the police, some 50 heavily armed Shining Path terrorists raided the town in Huancavelica, 522 km southeast of Lima, 3 days ago, and in the midst of shouts for armed struggle and dynamite explosions, they dragged the couple, Daniel Pizarro Tello and Augustina Auccapuclla out of their home. After taking them to the main square and accusing them of cooperating with the forces of order, the terrorists shot them full of bullets, cut their throats, and hung them from two trees, all in the presence of their five children and children of most of the townspeople.

These unexpected incursions by approximately 150 Shining Path members took place in a region where no serious terrorist actions had previously taken place, because they are located on the border between the Departments of Huanuco and Ancash, northeast of Lima.

Police sources from Huaraz, the capital of Ancash, have reported that eight policemen were killed in Tantamayo and three in Pinra on Saturday, 20 October, while two policemen and a businessman were killed in Huacaibamba on Friday, 19 October.

On the other hand, the prosecutor and the judge of Ayacucho Province, Huanta, are awaiting a formal denunciation to proceed with the opening of new graves and of another clandestine cemetery discovered by villagers at km 67 on the Huanta-Ayacucho Highway at a place called Capitanpampa.

The peasants of the zone who have reported the existence of graves and those who know where they are located have kept absolute silence for fear of retaliation, according to reports coming from Huanta.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS SURPASS YEAR'S GOALS

FL241716 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2354 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's foreign investments have surpassed the amount anticipated for this year, and it is believed the number will continue to increase, the Bank of Commerce stated today.

A document released by this banking institution indicated that up to last August the Mexican authorities [reported] foreign investment projects amounting to 20.7 billion pesos (around $103 million).

Likewise, it indicated that expansion plans for 1985 provide for guaranteed internal growth, lower inflation, and greater availability of foreign exchange for imports.

It pointed out that the U.S. economy has already reached its peak growth, which is why it will probably begin to decline.

The financial institution added that the Mexican market is turning around and the undervalued Mexican peso will be able to better withstand a U.S. economic recession.

At the same time, the Mexican stock market has predicted that the country's economy will improve in 1985 as it resumes a strong rate of growth, allowing for the importation of capital goods and others necessary for productive activities.

LABOR LEADER CALLS FOR GAVIN'S EXPULSION

FL240240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanich 2210 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 23 Oct, (NOTIMEX) -- The Revolutionary Labor Confederation (COR) has asked the Senate to request through the Foreign Secretariat that the U.S. Government reconsider the assignment of its ambassador to Mexico, John Gavin. COR leader Angel Olivo Solis made that announcement and said that there was sufficient reason to declare Gavin persona non grate because of his frequent violations of Article 33 of the Constitution.

Olivo Solis also said Gavin should clarify what he meant when he said there are only one and a half newspapers in Mexico worth reading. Such a clarification on Gavin's part let it be known whether or not there are news media in the service of the U.S. Embassy and thus of the CIA.

The COR leader said the news agencies of the developed world distort Third World events every day, as in the case of Nicaragua, where they have falsified events in the revolutionary process or in their defamatory campaign against Mexico.

ALGERIAN GROUP PRAISES CONTADORA PEACE EFFORTS

PA232351 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Oct 84 p 3

[By Jose Luis Camacho]

[Text] The concurrence between the foreign policies of Mexico and Algeria, in terms of looking for peaceful solutions to conflicts and supporting self-determination and nonintervention, became evident during a meeting between the members of Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and delegates of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN].

The Algerian delegates expressed their country's recognition of Mexico's outstanding role in the efforts of the Contadora Group to bring peace to Central America. The secretary general of the National Organization of Mojahedin, Belkacem Banani, and his deputy Bouguettaya, pointed out that the Contadora Group sets an example for other regions and countries of the world where tensions exist which affect world peace.

The Algerian delegates noted that the United States has implemented a global strategy of aggression against nations seeking self-determination and national independence.

The president of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Luis Danton Rodriguez, said that the struggle of the peoples of Mexico and Algeria for independence show that when there is political determination, organization, and discipline, all obstacles and problems can be overcome.

Belkacem Banani pointed out in turn that there are dangerous areas of tension in the world. The Algerian representative enumerated the centers of tension in the Middle East, Africa, and Central America.

The Algerian delegation also met with leaders of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, headed by its secretary general, Deputy Irma Cue. In that meeting, Lazhari Cheriet, member of the permanent secretariat of the Algerian FLN's central committee, pointed to the need for establishing more contacts between the two countries.

"In calling for a dialogue and condemning authoritarianism, I believe President De la Madrid was referring to the Central American conflict," Senator Manuel Villafuerte Mijangos pointed out yesterday, scoring the existence of pressures intended to modify the Contadora Group peace document. The Chiapa legislator remarked that the message of the Mexican chief of state reiterated our country's participation in the Contadora Group as a representative of the struggle for peace through dialogue, which should prevail in the civilized countries as a means to find social peace and tranquillity.

Referring to the U.S. pressure to change some aspects of the peace document, Senator Villafuerte Mijangos acknowledged that the legislative branch has no immediate control over the foreign policy, which is the responsibility of the executive branch, until after action has been taken. "However, the fact that such pressure and the intent to make substantial modifications to the Contadora Document should exist is unfortunate not only for the Latin American countries, but also for the world," he added. He concluded that it certainly would be condemnable and cause for reproval by the sensible people in the world, who consider dialogue and civilized negotiations the proper instruments for settling the problems of the region.

COLUMNIST SEES LA PALMA MEETING AS 'MISTAKE'

PA232214 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Oct 84 p 4

[By Raul Moncada Galan]

[Text] From our particular viewpoint, the meeting between the rebel forces and the illegitimate government of Jose Napoleon Duarte was a mistake. This meeting, the first in 12 years of civil war, will only serve the pacifying and democratic force which the Washington government has entrusted Duarte to carry out, and will not aid in the search for practical solutions to the conflict.

Perhaps the Salvadoran insurgents felt that agreeing to the meeting at La Palma would serve to show the world that the rebels, contrary to their enemies' claims, are always willing to start negotiations that are serious and beneficial to social justice. However, the insurgents did not take into account the fact that their rejection of Duarte's most probably unacceptable proposals would be directly harmful to the rebel cause. Obviously, such a rejection would be used by the mass media in the service of the Reagan administration to discredit so-called opponents of harmony in El Salvador.

Such discrediting of the insurgents will not only serve the interests of Napoleon Duarte and his partners, who will present the rebels as bands of extremists whose only desire is to uphold violence in the area, but it will also justify the direct intervention of U.S. troops in El Salvador.

Notwithstanding reports that the La Palma meeting had positive results -- it made possible the agreement to appoint a mixed committee which will study and negotiate those issues and proposals brought up during the meeting -- the fact is that these negotiations will not go far. This is because Napoleon Duarte continues to consider the rebel movement as illegal, rather than as an armed and popular force struggling against the unjust social structure which rules in El Salvador today and which Duarte and his partners are determined to perpetuate.

That is why Napoleon Duarte, who is seemingly magnanimous and paternalistic, is offering immediate and unrestricted amnesty to those rebels who put down their arms, as if the end of the civil war in El Salvador simply depends on the repentance of a few rebels who, through a political error, are fighting against a legally established government. The irrefutable point is that Duarte is quite convinced that the electoral farce that led him to the presidency was an authentic democratic process, but the rebels also consider their struggle against social injustice a legitimate democratic process.

Other reasons why the negotiations between the rebel forces and Napoleon Duarte have no future are: a) The United States is opposed, and Duarte shares that opposition, to the rebels active and practical participation in Duarte's administration; b) The rebels will always reject the Reagan-Duarte presumptions concerning the need for military protection to achieve economic progress; c) The rebels will never put down their arms until their demands are fulfilled; d) Any settlement that could stem from the negotiations will have to adjust itself to the test of the Salvadoran Constitution, which, as it may be remembered, was duly written for the benefit of the current regime.

The Republican Party will undoubtedly capitalize on the La Palma meeting as a means to praise Reagan's foreign policy. How else can it be explained that after 4 years of systematic rejection of a meeting between rebels and the Salvadoran Government, Reagan suddenly orders Napoleon Duarte to organize and participate in such a meeting?

Moreover, the fact that Ronald Reagan called the La Palma meeting a significant event for peace in Central America, calling Napoleon Duarte a hero for risking his life, is in itself significant, as we all know that when Reagan exalts peace, he really wants to say that he is giving his blessings to more violent intervention in the area.

We insist that it is a mistake to want to negotiate with a puppet regime such as that of Duarte, which represents the interests of the United States rather than those of El Salvador, and furthermore, expects the rebels to forget the causes of their struggle and become repentant and submissive to an illegitimate regime.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON 'HIGH RISK' CARGO

PA241700 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 22

[Statement issued by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry in Panama City on 23 October]

[Text] The Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Relations wishes to make public the following points that refer to the transit of the plutonium-laden Sheisin Maru, a Japanese-flag vessel that transited the Panama Canal en route to Japan from France on 21 October 1984:

1. The Panamanian Government and citizens are very concerned about the possible danger that the transit of vessels carrying high risk materials through the Panama Canal and adjacent waters presents to the population and the Republic's natural environment.

2. In order to confirm the position of the Republic of Panama regarding the handling and transportation of high risk cargo stated in 1980, particularly the point which refers to the measures that should be established to prevent problems and to safeguard the geological [as published] balance and the health of the inhabitants who obtain their drinking water from the Chagres River watershed, the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Relations will reiterate to the Government of the United States, through its embassy in Panama, the principles that the Republic of Panama, exercising its due sovereignty over the national territory, demands be respected with regard to such matters.

3. In addition to that diplomatic action, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry instructed the Panamanian members of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission to request that the topic be included on the agenda of its 8 November meeting in Panama City. The request has been duly accepted.

4. Actions taken immediately after the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Relations learned of the noted development establish and demonstrate the continuity of Panama's policies, as carried out by the Foreign Ministry, aimed at obtaining proper regulations for the transit of high risk cargo through the Panama Canal that respond to the best interests of the Republic of Panama and its inhabitants.

PORT AUTHORITY'S SECURITY PROBLEM SETTLED

PA230245 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Oct 84 p 10 D

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] The 200 workers of the Port Authority's Security Department were reinstated in their jobs as a result of lengthy talks between senior officials of the executive branch and members of the National Defense Force (FDN).

According to reports from the Presidency of the Republic, the port workers were reinstated in their jobs and security services were reestablished in all the ports. These services had been suspended since Tuesday when Executive Decree 72 of 4 October went into effect. The decree transferred the National Port Authority's security corps to the FDN, and created the port police as part of the FDN.

The agreement reached between the port workers and the national government establishes that "the control and vigilance of ports is the FDN's responsibility, because of the need to offer security and protection to national ports." It also states that port personnel "will be given the necessary training to fulfill their functions."

The agreement states that "national ports will continue under the surveillance of the FDN; however, the responsibility will be shared with civilian personnel." According to one of the port workers, this means "that we will keep our civilian status."

One of the points agreed upon states that "this coordinated work between the FDN and the port employees" will lead to the creation of a civilian port police, "which will be thoroughly trained so that it will be able to fulfill its functions efficiently in an organized manner according to the security norms befitting a port complex."

According to the agreement, the workers will "maintain all the benefits they have achieved until now which are based on their work and professional experience." However, the FDN will coordinate supervision and security at the ports, and at the same time will train Panamian personnel in port security matters."

LABOR GROUPS FORESEE PROBLEMS FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

PA240240 Panama City YA in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 13

[Text] Three union leaders of national standing have told this paper that President-elect [as published] Nicolas Ardito Barletta will face his first nationwide strike if he puts into practice the "unpopular" IMF measures or tries to revise or amend the Labor Code.

Fernando Falcon, education secretary of the Authentic Confederation of Independent Workers (CATI), said: "We are never going to allow revision or amendment of the Labor Code." Falcon added that any change to the Labor Code "would correspond" to the programs and adjustments demanded by the IMF.

The labor leader explained that the organized workers had agreed to the passing of Law 95 and Law VIII, [as published], which had ultimately resulted in decreased production and more unemployment.

According to Falcon, Ardito Barletta's Labor Commission focused on the workers' right to wage "revisions" without paying much attention to ways of fighting unemployment.

Jose Manuel Meneses, secretary general of the National Federation of Panamanian Workers, maintained that any measure to solve the unemploy ment problem should not be taken at the "expense of the labor movement's achievements." Meneses bluntly and specifically refused to accept allegations by "the labor minister or any other of this government's ministers" to the effect that revisions to the Labor Code would solve the crisis and high unemployment. Referring to the 1976-1981 economic and social crisis, Meneses added: "Today's crisis is worse."

Ricardo Monterrey, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama, said, in the same vein: "We do not agree with the revisions to the Labor Code." He favors a social contract between workers and private businessmen to overcome the unemployment crisis. "The Labor Code is not the only problem," Monterrey added. The crisis and the production and unemployment problems are caused by other factors.

The National Council of Organized Workers has decided to stage a march to the Presidency on Wednesday, 24 October, to reject the unpopular IMF measures and the Labor Code revisions. The workers will go on an indefinite strike if the objectives of the march and other proposed objectives are not met by 7 November.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ ON HONDURAN 4-NATION MEETING

PA241304 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Report by Vilma Ibarra]

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has reported to the national and international press the most important results of the meeting of foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, and the Guatemalan deputy foreign minister in Tegucigalpa over the weekend. Here is the report that Foreign Minister Guiterrez gave this morning on the important agreements reached at the meeting on the inclusion of specific modifications to the revised Contadora Document for peace in the region:

[Begin Gutierrez recording] The changes that were suggested can be summarized as follows: first, the clarification of the document's preamble. In Chapter 3 on commitments in security matters, it is specifically proposed that the rules concerning military maneuvers be unified, establishing a single system for all of them and demanding that neighboring countries be notified when maneuvers are held within 30 km of a border. It is proposed that the phases of the disarmament and control process be simplified, decreasing to two the four phases established in the revised document. One of these phases (?would be) a freeze on purchases and the documentation of inventories, the other phase would be limits on arms, troops, and military installations, and a timetable for the reduction and dismantling of bases. These would be the guidelines as far as implementation is concerned.

Regarding verification and control, it is proposed that an ad hoc group on disarmament be created to operate in the period before the ratification of the document. This group must be formed before the signing (?of the document) so that it can begin to operate immediately after the document is signed. Once the agreement is ratified, not only must a permanent commission, which is currently under discussion, be created, but also an international protection force [cuerpo internacional de custodia].

Regarding political commitments, human rights, and refugees, Costa Rica's proposal that this protection force be able to conduct on-site investigations was accepted.

On the topic of economic and social commitments, it is proposed that a chapter be added on displaced persons. (?Currently), refugees are only mentioned; in some countries, the problem also includes displaced persons.

We can summarize what was achieved by pointing out that the basic structure of the document and the essential commitments it establishes are maintained and that modifications are introduced in the implementation and verification and control process. [end recording]

You have just heard Foreign Minister Gutierrez announce the main agreements adopted in the weekend meeting in Tegucigalpa by the Guatemalan deputy foreign minister and the Salvadoran, Honduran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers. Gutierrez stressed that it is important that the Central American countries already have the text of the proposals to modify the Contadora Document. He also described the fact that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto was not present at the meeting as a setback because if D'Escoto had been present they could have discussed their proposals for the Contadora Document with him. Since Nicaragua was not present at the meeting, they were unable to analyze its position on the revised version of the Contadora Document.

The Costa Rican foreign minister also announced that in accordance with what they decided, the Honduran Government will send the text of the agreed-upon modifications to the Contadora foreign ministers today and ask them for notification regarding the (?inclusion) of the modifications before the joint meeting of Contadora and Central American foreign ministers. The date of this joint meeting is unknown. Although the national and foreign press have reported that the meeting will be held on 27 October, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gutierrez said that when he met with his Central American counterparts in Honduras they contacted Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega [as heard], to confirm the date but that the Panamanian foreign minister said no date has been set for the next joint meeting. Since Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda is in Asia and will not return to Mexico before 30 October, it is presumed that the meeting will not be held before that date. Instead, the joint meeting of Contadora and Central American foreign ministers will be held at the beginning of November. It is presumed that this will be their last meeting. However, the Central American foreign ministers might meet before then, but this is not definite, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said. Nicaragua would once again be invited to such a meeting to establish a general consensus among the Central American countries with regard to the signing of the Contadora Document.

PANAMANIAN AUTHORITIES RELEASE FISHING BOATS

PA232222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The Costa Rican fishing boats Pindurria and Pintalicia, seized in Panamanian territorial waters, were returned to their owners following mediation by Costa Rican Ambassador to Panama Enrique Munoz Fonseca, who convinced General Manuel Antonio Noriega to order their release as a gesture of friendship. Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez received notification yesterday afternoon and reported that the owners had traveled to Panama over the weekend in order to transfer the boats to Puntarenas.

The Panamanian authorities released the two Costa Rican fishing boats as a gesture of friendship and cooperation. However, Costa Rican fishermen were warned that they should refrain from violating Panamanian territorial waters, in accordance with the maritime demarcation treaty between the two nations.

A communique issued by the Costa Rican ambassador to Panama noted that in the future Costa Rican vessels caught in Panamanian territorial waters will be seized and subject to high fines. The two vessels released were liable to an $8,000 fine, but it was waived through the government negotiations.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT DUARTE DISCUSSES DOWNING OF HELICOPTER

PA242041 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1840 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Press conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte with national and international correspondents at the Presidential Palace in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] [Moderator] His Excellency the president is now ready to answer your questions. I invite Mr James Knight, of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Knight] Mr President, could you tell us if you have received reports on how the helicopter was shot down? Was it shot down by enemy fire?

[Duarte] I wish to say that I have asked the Air Force to conduct a thorough investigation to ascertain the exact truth. Major Manfredo Conde and Lieutenant Alfredo Fernandez were dispatched and they are now inspecting the helicopter.

That is the preliminary information we have and the first reports reveal that clandestine radios have claimed responsibility for this attack which was reportedly carried out by their forces. Evidently, this will have its consequences because there was no fighting in the zone where the helicopter was shot down. Thus, it could also mean that a long-range missile was used. I think you all know what kind of weapon is equipped with the necessary electronics equipment to do this. Nevertheless, there are also reports that this is not true. The commander of the military garrison in La Union, who was supposed to be passenger in the helicopter but who did not board it when the time came, said he noticed that the helicopter was having some kind of mechanical trouble. Apparently, one of the helicopter's main tabs [aleta] became loose and this created turbulence. Thus, all the helicopter's passengers were thrown far from the aircraft. According to the forensic report, the corpses show multiple contusions so this could be the cause of their death. Thus, the first report leads us to believe that this was an accident and not what the terrorists are trying to make us believe. This is the only information I can give you now. Of course, this could change if the inspection of the helicopter shows evidence of a military attack; that is, if we find it. As long as I do not receive a report from Maj Conde, who is an expert, I cannot give further information on this. I do not know if this will suffice or if you have other questions.

[Knight] [Words indistinct] if Radio Venceremos had so much information right after the accident, including the complete names of the officers, this gives us the idea that they might be responsible for what happened.

[Duarte] You must understand that the subversive groups have always availed themselves of the news media to issue their messages. The Armed Forces have known about the accident and the victims since yesterday afternoon; however, this could not be revealed until the information was confirmed. We could not say Colonels Calito or Monterrosa died until we had confirmed this. I received the information as soon as it happened so it is interesting to note that Radio Venceremos did not mention the priest or the boy who were also in the helicopter. The radio station only mentioned the military officers, since this was the first information available. The priest boarded the helicopter in Joateca.

Therefore, what really happened is that the rebels heard our communications, learned about the accident, and tried to take advantage of the situation. The Armed Forces did not convoke [words indistinct] until the information was confirmed; this was done relatively quickly and the information was supplied last night. This is how I see the facts.

[Moderator] Mr President, the next question will be by journalist (Lewis Jenkins) of THE WASHINGTON POST. Mr (Jenkins)...

[Jenkins] Mr President, on another subject, I was informed yesterday that the son of a union leader by the name of Montes was killed by a death squad. Is an investigation under way, or are there any further details on the death of 14-year-old Boris Montes (?a few days ago?)

[Duarte] Regarding this matter I must tell you that apparently this was reported in a communique issued by the U.S. Embassy, which was made public. We have done two things: First, we asked the U.S. Embassy to give us the information they had, and second, we told the U.S. Embassy that no embassy has any authority to issue official communiques on matters concerning this nation. I personally discussed this matter with the U.S. ambassador, who immediately replied to me in a letter. I want you to know that when I asked for an explanation on this matter I was told that it was true that the U.S. Embassy had received reports in this respect, and that due to apparent pressures from certain labor sectors, it had issued the communique.

But after the communique was issued, the source denied the reports [words indistinct]. Based on this information, I have ordered an investigation by the National Police. I asked them to go the Salvadoran Communal Union [UCS] to ask the UCS executive secretary if he had any information regarding this case, and I was told that the UCS had no such reports. Therefore, I have asked the U.S. Embassy to give the police all the information needed to proceed with the pertinent investigation. Apparently the information is not complete; something is missing here. I think that the U.S. Embassy acted too hastily in giving out the information without any prior investigation or confirmation, which was improper, and I called the ambassador and told him so. This is all I can say. The National Police are in charge of the investigation and will be reporting to me when they compare the information supplied by the U.S. Embassy with their own. Depending on the results, we will take action to obtain any further details. In its letter, the U.S. Embassy offered to collaborate in every possible way in order to obtain as much information as possible, so I hope to receive a report as soon as possible.

[Moderator] Mr President...

[Jenkins -- interrupting] Are you saying that the boy did not die, or that he died?

[Duarte] I do not know. We are not certain. We know only what the communique says, and based on the communique we have [words indistinct], but we have no specific details [words indistinct].

[Jenkins] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte] At what time?

[Jenkins] I talked to him at 1500, and he gave me quite a few details.

[Duarte] Apparently at 1800 he said it was not true, [words indistinct]. So, there is something that must be investigated here. Mendez should go to the police and give a report; otherwise, we will not know what happened.

[Moderator] Mr President, the next question will be by journalist (Max Bailey) of REUTER.

[(Bailey)] In view of the intensification of clashes near the capital and recent attacks on vehicles in the western region after the peace talks, and also in view of the harsh blow suffered by the Army in losing its most qualified combatant, will you alter your plans to negotiate with the guerrillas?

[Duarte] I think that the extreme left is doing everything possible to destroy the possibilities for peace. I think you have heard Radio Venceremos proposing a position of great violence. You have even heard Radio Venceremos lie, stating that the FMLN presented 29 points when the extreme left had not presented a single document. Threats have been issued to keep the people from moving about. People who have used public transportation have been threatened. The electrical system of the entire country has been cut off at times. Towns have been attacked. All of this reveals their aim of causing the peace effort to fail.

Is it perhaps because they are not united but are divided and working against each other that they say one thing during the dialogue and sign a communique, while on the other hand they simultaneously deny everything that they have signed?

Could it be that they are seeking a tactical dialogue to achieve military objectives, or could it be that they want to trifle with the people, and that is why they attack them? After all, the victims of all these attacks have not been the government or the Armed Forces, but the public. That is precisely what I told them during the talks, that it is very wrong of them to attack the people.

All this goes to show, then, that their strategy eliminates any possibility of peace. However, I am convinced that it is my historical task, my duty to the people, to seek peace zealously. Therefore, despite all that they are doing, I will continue my efforts in search of peace.

[Moderator] Mr President, journalist (Edith Colon) of Radio Francia.

[(Colon)] Mr President, given the personality of Colonel Monterrosa, who was perhaps the most well-known officer in El Salvador and who was considered an example of the Salvadoran Army on both the political and military levels, what will the political and military consequences of his death be?

[Duarte] There is no doubt that Col Monterrosa's prestige, capabilities, and principles were the basis for his professional position and for his deep awareness of the struggle for peace. He was also a very humane man who clearly understood the role of the Armed Forces in the struggle for the democratic process.

This has been a great loss to me. This is how I evaluate this loss, and not only his death but also that of the others. We are facing a historic situation, and looking at it this way the death of Col Monterrosa, this sad loss and the loss of the other commanders, will not change the political position of this government, because we have a well-defined path. It is true that we had sincere, honest and decided support from Monterrosa, but the Armed Forces as an institution is also sincerely and decidedly in support of this democratic process with the same conviction as Domingo Monterrosa. This is why the position of the government will remain the same: We will continue to search for peace.

From the military point of view, you can understand that the loss of an experienced commander will always have repercussions. The Armed Forces is an institution that depends on its people, but it depends more on unity, discipline, and organization. For this reason, although the loss of Col Monterrosa and the other commanders has been sad and hard, we have already taken the necessary constitutional measures to strengthen the staff of commanders.

We have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Miguel Antonio Mendez as commander of the 3d Brigade. He is an experienced man. He has strategic knowledge since he has been Joint Staff commander. He is an honest man who enjoys much prestige. He has combat experience since he was the first commander of the Belloso Battalion. Monterrosa is being replaced by a man as valuable and capable as he was.

We have replaced Colonel Calito with Colonel Matavilla, who was commander in Ahuachapan. He is experienced and has been involved in the struggle for freedom and democracy. Finally, Major Azmitia has been replaced by Colonel Juan Carlos Carrillo, who is also experienced and who was due for promotion.

This is to demonstrate that within the Armed Forces as an institution, when one person is lost, there is always another to continue the struggle. In this case, the Armed Forces has made the changes with the appropriate speed. Colonel Mendez is already in San Miguel and has taken command. The Armed Forces is once again pursuing the established plans. This is the political and military picture.

[Moderator] Mr President, the next question will be from David Rojo of EL SOL DE MEXICO.

[Rojo] Mr President, who is winning this war which is costing thousands of lives?

[Duarte] I would say that the war is being lost by those who believe in violence, be they from the extreme right or the extreme left. However, the war is actually being won by the people, by democracy, freedom, and justice.

[Rojo] However, are there interests alien to those of the Salvadoran people involved in this conflict?

[Duarte] Certainly. Russia, Cuba, and Nicaragua are infiltrating the conflict to help the subversive sectors, who are creating the conditions of insurgence that force the nation to defend itself, conditions that mean that the nation has to call for aid from whoever can provide it in order to defend itself. It is precisely because of the existence of these alien factors, which are determined to turn the conflict into an East-West confrontation, that we have promoted a national solution. We proposed that the dialogue be among Salvadorans, by Salvadorans, without any foreign intervention. This is precisely why we have initiated this dialogue, to be able to get the country out of the position into which these alien factors have tried to plunge it, and which has increased violence to such an extent that the Salvadoran people have had very little to say in the face of the serious crisis, which has already cost us 50,000 dead.

[Moderator] Mr President, the next question is from [name indistinct] of UPI.

[Name indistinct] Good afternoon, Mr President. Can you tell us something about the accident? Did the helicopter explode in the air or did it burn when it hit the ground? Where exactly did it fall in relation to Joateca?

[Duarte] Again, I will tell you about the information I have received, which is unconfirmed. The helicopter took off from Joateca with 14 persons aboard, and as it flew over the Joateca cementery, apparently what I will call an accident, because I have no information to the contrary, occurred. The helicopter fell, and then there was an explosion. If the helicopter exploded mid-air because of a shot, a rocket, a bomb, or anything that would indicate the use of explosives, then the bodies would have shown some signs of this. However, from the information I have received this morning, I have learned that the bodies presented fractures but there are no signs of burns. Apparently, the bodies were found scattered around the area where the helicopter fell and not in one place. This is the information I have and I do not know if this makes it clear to you. However, I repeat, following a detailed examination of the pieces of the helicopter found, Major (Converse), Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa], and the Armed Forces General Staff will present me with the facts. They are going to try and see if they can reconstruct the moment of the accident.

[Moderator] Mr President, the next question is from (Alejandro Bailey) of ABC News.

[(Bailey)] -- in English] Sir, can you describe, I know you have done it already, but if you will describe for us the incident in which the chopper fell and the colonel and the others were killed, and characterize for us your sentiments at this time about Col Monterrosa in particular, and the others who died?

[Duarte -- in English] Let me first of all say that according to my information that it is still not absolutely confirmed because I have already sent Maj (Converse) and his aide to make an analysis of the area and determine the causes of what really happened. Again then, according to my information, this is how I see it. The helicopter got to the place of Joateca and they were supposed to leave after taking some pictures of the finding of this Radio Venceremos center that they found there. They took the helicopter with 14 passengers, which is the capacity of the helicopter. In this helicopter there were 14 people and according to the list these were Col Domingo Monterrosa Larios, Col Napoleon Herson Calito, Maj Jose Armando Azmitia Melara, and Maj Nelson Alejandro Rivas Mejias, outside of the pilot and the two assistants and the two soldiers who always accompany every helicopter. But also in this helicopter were three newspaper people and as a passenger there was a priest and somebody who was accompanying the priest.

They started to went up and at a certain level it seems like it was an accident. It seems that a part, the center part of the helicopter, went away from the connection. Something happened there that the pilot lost control of the helicopter. It came down and then there was an explosion. We don't know whether this explosion was before they fell down or at the moment they were falling down. The one thing that is important in that is that in this helicopter we were not transporting troops. We don't have seats, they don't have [words indistinct] so these people were without any support. So when this action started to move it seems like there people still around the helicopter before the explosion. So they came down, the explosion occurred, and they all were killed. Colonel Vasconselos, who was supposed to take the same helicopter, but because of the limits he was supposed to wait for the next trip he saw all this of the description that I gave you.

Of course, there are certain things yet to be analyzed. Radio Venceremos is saying that they hit the helicopter with a rocket. You have to understand that there was not fighting in this whole area. Therefore, in order that this could happen, if it happened, it should have been from farther away. That means that the equipment that they used was a missile, if it was, it was (?electric). But we still believe that this was an accident and not what Radio Venceremos is bragging.

Concerning my sentiments, you all know that as soon as I took office in this government I have been striving for peace, striving for democracy, fighting to control the abuses of authority, and I can tell you that I feel that the commanders who died were absolutely (?clear to this arrangement.) Let me say that I feel that I had, in Col Monterrosa, a common man with a clear mind in what direction this trouble went about and was clear in the justice of the military, of the people, of the [words indistinct] and I used to use an argument when the main changes happened in this country. And for that I used to use an expression made by Col Monterrosa. One day he told me he went out to the mountains, he went to a little town and he called the people in the town and told the people in the town, there were 2,000 people in this gathering, and he told the people of the town that they should compare in that conflicting area between the aims of the Armed Forces and the aims of the guerrilla. While the Armed Forces had been having the control of power for the last 50 years he said, he told me, that the Armed Forces was the struggle to give back this power to the people for the people to select freely, democratically, its own government and that the guerrilla was doing absolutely the reverse. They were using arms, they were using power, they were using forces to impose themselves on the people. This is the way that Col Monterrosa was thinking, and this is the reason why I certainly feel very sorry to have lost such a man like Col Monterrosa, and also mention another man, Col Calito was a very simple and honest man. I remember the time when there was some comments about the Atlacatl Battalion so I went to the Atlacatl Battalion to discuss with them the problem they were accused of.

I talked to both the officers and the commander, Maj Azmitia Melara. He told me that he felt he had the best commander in this battalion and he felt the necessity to be honest and true and say other things so that we could together look for solutions to procure peace and that the whole battalion under his command was doing every effort to help in this process of democracy. This is the reason why the loss of these people for me is tremendous and I feel for it. Of course, the responsibility is still there and now I hope that the men who I have appointed to this job will be at the [word indistinct] in the actions of this promise to die for their country.

[Perez -- in English] Mr President, one more question. The loss of these men, you've been mentioning a little bit about it already, how will it affect the performance of the Army and, in particular, how will it affect the chances of being in peace in El Salvador?

[Duarte -- in English] I said that politically there won't be any change in the pursuance of peace by this government. The blood of these extraordinary soldiers will help in the pursuance of peace in this country, and in reference to that [words indistinct] that the institution, the Armed Forces institution, is ready for (?any death). If tomorrow any one of us would die sombody will take over and we'll continue in this fight, and we'll continue in this struggle for peace and democracy. So now Colonel Monterrosa has left and Colonel Mendez has taken over; he has a responsibility at the 3d [Infantry] Brigade, and he will continue with this pursuit.

[Moderator] Mr President, one question more, from Maria Jesus Madero of EFE.

[Madero] Mr President, I would like to ask you what effect the deaths of these two commanders, particularly Col Monterrosa, might have on the Army's morale? Has this already been noted in any sector of the Armed Forces?

[Duarte] I think that all the Armed Forces and all the Salvadoran people are overwhelmed by these soldiers' deaths. I understand that the National Assembly is meeting today to declare a day of mourning. Thus, not only the Armed Forces but all the people are overwhelmed by this. That does not mean that the loss of a soldier will demoralize the Armed Forces as a whole. The Armed Forces remain alert; the soldiers of the Atlacatl Battalion, who have lost their two commanders, are in the zone of Joateca right now, continuing the struggle. They will continue fighting with a high morale, and I think it is now our duty to [words indistinct] as their commander. The Armed Forces high command, and I, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, have a duty to our soldiers. When I was sworn in as president I was sworn in as a soldier. We must strive to strengthen the Armed Forces' morale, so we immediately appointed the new commanders and the military forces that will be sent to reinforce the soldiers who have just lost their commanders.

I also wanted to tell you that there is another death we have not forgotten; that of a priest. The priest was [words indistinct], a good man who always defended the peoples' rights, a man who went to the 3d Infantry Brigade's barracks to lecture the soldiers about human rights. He was a man who availed himself of every opportunity to visit the sites of clashes and offer comfort to the people. He was there this time to offer comfort to our people in times of sorrow, to defend the people's rights, to advocate respect for the fundamental principles of mankind. He always had a kind word. This death is also a great loss for us, because we are all human beings. Thank you.

Message to People

PA242008 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1841 GMT 24 Oct 84

["Message to the Salvadoran people" issued by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte; read by Presidential Information Secretary Oscar Reyes from the Presidential Palace in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] Salvadoran people: As president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, with great grief today I express the sorrow that fills the Salvadoran people due to the tragic death of valuable members of the Armed Forces which brings mourning to our tormented fatherland.

Our grief is a national grief that confirms how dangerous, difficult, and sacrificial the path to peace is. Love for the fatherland led them to offer their lives with bravery, heroism, and a deep sense of the meaning of the defense of the democratic aspirations of the founders of the Republic. The tears and the grief of their families and the Republic. The tears and the grief of their families and their comrades-in-arms are our tears and grief. They are also the tears and grief of the anguished fatherland. Their sacrifice is a symbol of the peace that all Salvadorans desire. It should encourage us to strengthen our faith in the struggle for peace.

Honor to the soldiers of democracy who in their pledge of allegiance to the flag expressed their loyalty to the sacred slogan of God, union, and freedom, an oath that they have fulfilled. Honor to Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, brave and honorable who showed his professional capacity on the battlefield, a deep sense of solidarity with the well-being of his compatriots, and a firm desire to contribute his share of sacrifices for peace.

Let their names go down in history: Lieutenant Colonel Monterrosa, Lieutenant Colonel Napoleon Herson Calito, Major Jose Armando Azmitia Melara, Major Nelson Alejandro Rivas Mejia, Second Lieutenant Pilot Mauricio Arturo Duarte Arevalo, Cadet Second Lieutenant Oscar Rafael Villeda Guevara, Cadet Second Lieutenant Arturo Armentorio Aparicio, Gunner Manuel Gomez Martinez, and Gunner Miguel Angel Menjivar. Let history also gather the names of the civilians who made the utmost sacrifice from their trenches by giving up their lives for peace. Father Carlos Rene Guillen, Sacristan Juan de Dios Andrade, and Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] journalists Juan Paulino Rivas, Joaquin Baltazar del Transito Reyes, and Rene Mauricio Quintanilla. Our spirit increases by honoring these heroes of peace. They died fulfilling their duty. Their conduct should serve as an example. Before the altar of the fatherland, we reaffirm our oath with renewed faith to continue our efforts even at the cost of our lives so that the fatherland will emerge renewed and great in the happy future that our sacred national anthem mentions.

Soldiers of the fatherland: Let us maintain high the banner of democracy for which they struggled. Let us maintain our faith in the peace that we desire so much and let us all unite in solidarity with the sorrow of the grieving families, the sorrow of the Armed Forces, and the sorrow of the national family. I am sure that one day the bells that toll today in mourning will ring in happiness for the peace and freedom of our noble people.

[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Republic

ARMY DISMANTLES TERRORIST ARMS ASSEMBLY WORKSHOP

PA241351 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 84 pp 2, 46

[Text] Yesterday, the Defense Ministry issued an official communique stating that the Army dismantled an arms assembly workshop run by terrorists in Arambala, Morazan Department.

The communique added: "Last weekend, as a result of the latest Torola IV operation, the Atlacatl quick reacting infantry battalion found a clandestine arms assembly workshop in Las Marias Canton, Arambala, in northern Morazan Department. The following was materiel was found: 6 G-3 rifles; 6 FAL rifles; 1 Garand rifle; 2 M-1 30-caliber carbines; 6 22-caliber rifles; 5 AR-15 firing assemblies; 8 G-3 firing assemblies; 9 M-1 carbine firing assemblies; 1 FAL rifle firing assembly; 3 Garand rifle firing assemblies; 1 receiver assembly for .50-caliber machine gun; 9 G-3 breechblocks; 5 FAL breechblocks; 2 breechblocks for .60-caliber machine guns; 5 breechblocks for AR-15 rifles; 4 bolt handles [palancas] for M-1 carbines; 27 tripod mounts for G-3 rifles; 7 tripod mounts for AR-15 rifles; 1 recoil damper [amortiguador] for M-60 machine guns; 10 recoil dampers for AR-15 rifles; 1 buffer spring for G-3 rifles; 11 clips for .30-caliber carbines; 2 FAL clips; 3 clips for Madsen rifle caliber machine guns [fusil ametralladora]; 7 driving rods for FAL rifles; 3 AR-15 rifle covers; 1 mechanical press; 1 car battery in good condition; and 3 car jacks." This is the largest cache of weapons to be discovered in that area recently.

Other Defense Ministry reports indicate that units from the cavalry regiment clashed with guerrilla groups in Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department. Three guerrillas were killed, while there were no Army casualties. It was also reported that troops from the 6th Infantry Brigade located a surversive column at El Bongo farm, Ozatlan, while on patrol. In the ensuing clash, three terrorists were killed. At the San Pedro farm in Jiquilisco, 6th Infantry Brigade troops clashed with terrorist groups. Three terrorists were killed and an undetermined number were wounded. The Army did not suffer any casualties, the report concluded.

ARMED FORCES OFFERING CASH FOR ARMS INFORMATION

PA240146 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Oct 84 pp 2, 26

[Text] The Armed Forces have approved a plan to pay cash to FMLN members who turn in their weapons or reveal the location of arms caches or where the terrorists are operating. The plan also includes civilians who provide information on the terrorists' activities and plans.

These are some of the cash bonuses approved by the Armed Forces: 2,500 colones for a 120-mm mortar, 2,000 colones for a 81-mm mortar; 1,500 colones for a 60-mm mortar; 2,000 colones for an undamaged cannon; 1,500 colones for a rocket-launcher; 2,000 colones for a 50-mm machine gun; 1,500 colones for a M-60 machine gun; 1,000 colones for a grenade-launcher; 1,000 colones for rifles, either Galil, M-16, FAL, or G-3; 800 colones for a Garand M-1 carbine; 500 colones for a Czechoslovak rifle, a Mauser, or an Edison; 500 colones for shotguns; 800 colones for submarine guns; 30 colones for each pound of explosives; 5,000 colones for an E-100 radio; 6,000 colones for information on arms caches; 500 colones for confirmed information on future operations, supply depots, camps, hideouts; and 25 cents for cartridges.

GUERRILLA SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON LA PALMA MEETING

PM241005 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Oct 84 p 8

[Interview with Francisco Diaz, representative in Europe of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front's Political-Diplomatic Commission, by Alberto Escala in Barcelona; date not given]

[Text] Barcelona -- Though no truce or cease-fire has been signed, the Salvadoran guerrillas hope that the talks begun with the government Monday will lead to a real process of pacification and normalization of the country.

However, they cannot fail to express their skepticism over the fact that President Duarte's "dialogue initiative" is occurring at the very height of the U.S. election campaign.

"There is no doubt that the La Palma meeting has resolved a major problem for Reagan with regard to his electoral debate on foreign policy with Walter Mondale on Sunday. It remains to be seen whether this opening-up continues after the U.S. elections." This is a summary of the analysis made in Barcelona by Francisco Diaz, representative in Europe of the Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front Political-Diplomatic Commission, of the first government-guerrilla talks in almost 5 years of civil war.

[Escala] To what other causes do you attribute this change of attitude by Duarte, who only a few weeks ago refused to negotiate unless the guerrillas first laid down their weapons.

[Diaz] The president's decision is the result of 4 years of sustained efforts and tremendous internal and international pressure. It was a surprise in immediate terms, but it was something we had been expecting for some time. We regard Duarte's offer not exactly as an initiative but above all as an acknowledgement of a reality, the existence of a military force with broad social support.... Be that as it may, the final straw was the 28-29 September meeting in Costa Rica of foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain, Portugal, the Contadora Group, and Central America, at which a general opinion in favor of dialogue was expressed.

[Escala] The dialogue begun Monday is taking place outside the Contadora Group context. Do you now believe that this factor jeopardizes the group's effectiveness?

[Diaz] No. In our opinion the dialogue strengthens Contadora's chances, since it lies within the same dynamic and philosphy. From the outset we sought the presence as mediator of Colombian President Belisario Betancur, representing the Contadora Group. But Duarte opposed this, arguing that it was not his place to get involved in an internal Salvadoran issue. But this explanation does not satisfy us because the situation has in fact been internationalized both by the U.S. presence and by the stances adopted by several governments in this connection.

[Escala] What are the specific results of the 6 hours of talks between the president and the guerrillas?

[Diaz] An agreement was reached not on a cease-fire, but on a humanization of the war. It concerns preventing the Army's criminal execution of prisoners; putting an end to bombardments of the civilian population; and dissolving the repressive bodies. We also aim to create the political conditions for an election.

[Escala] You did not mention one of your traditional and basic demands: the guerrillas' participation in a provisional national unity government. Should this be regarded as a concession?

[Diaz] It is not a concession, but a softening of our stances. We are well aware that Duarte's government lacks legitimacy and that only two-thirds of Salvadorans took part in the elections, and furthermore that there was undeniable U.S. interference in the entire electoral process.

[Escala] Do you believe that Duarte has enough authority to impose his conditions for a reconciliation?

[Diaz] Not yet. Not right now. The greatest difficulty will be the opposition of the extreme right and of a large number of officials who do not regard the pacification favorably. But the Salvadoran people's demand for peace and social justice is strong enough to isolate those people.

[Escala] Does the holding of negotiations between the government and the guerrillas indicate an implicit acknowledgement by both sides that neither is in a position to win the war?

[Diaz] No. The guerrillas can win the war in the medium term.

[Escala] So why have they not gone all the way?

[Diaz] Because one has to take account of social and economic costs. In every war it is the people who suffer. The Army's dirty war entails great suffering for the people. If the sole aim were to achieve a military victory, then of course we would have wanted to continue the war.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL FREQUENCY

PA241534 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] There is happiness in the FMLN camps and in the hearts of our people in view of the strategic blow we inflicted on the dictatorship's Army [referring to downing of helicopter carrying Domingo Monterrosa]. Attention: Salvadoran people. Radio Venceremos has not been destroyed as the VOA, the official voice of imperialism, has announced. They have not destroyed us. What is more, we announce that on our 1800 and 2030 transmissions, Radio Venceremos, in addition to its 40 meter frequency, will also broadcast on the 80 meter band. Attention: Salvadoran people. We will once again broadcast in the evening on our 80 meter frequency so that our people can hear us better. We repeat: At 1800 and 2030, Radio Venceremos will broadcast on the new 80 meter frequency, between 3 and 4 MHz [as heard].

If you are having problems hearing us on the 40 meter frequency due to atmospheric conditions, we announce that beginning tonight we will broadcast on the 80 meter frequency, between 3 and 4 MHz. You can tune us in on the 80 meter band tonight. Indestructible Radio Venceremos opens its new 80 meter frequency. When you have problems listening to us on the 40 meter band, tune us in on the 80 meter band. All our people can tune in at 1800 and 2030 the station of the Salvadoran workers, peasants, teachers, and students. You have a date with the revolution, with Radio Venceremos on the 80 meter band in the evening.

REPORTS ON RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

FMLN's Transportation Paralyzation

PA241641 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Attention drivers: In the next few hours we will strictly implement the order to paralyze national transportation. No vehicle should move on the country's roads. All vehicles that more on the country's main and secondary roads anywhere in the country's 14 departments will be destroyed. At any moment, our guerrilla units will set up check points and barricades throughout the national territory and destroy all vehicles moving on the roads. The dictatorship is losing $1.5 million that Reagan sends to be turned into ashes. Let all our people head the FMLN's order. The nationwide halt to transportation continues!

U.S.-Made Tank Destroyed

PA242351 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2315 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Attention: Salvadoran people. We have continued wearing down the Duarte dictatorship. Today, 24 October, FMLN guerrillas destroyed a U.S.-made AM-90 tank equipped with a cannon and a machine gun. At 0800 today, 24 October, our forces took control of the Coastal Highway near Hacienda Nueva in Jiquilisco jurisdiction. Troops of the [words indistinct] were ambushed, tripping an antitank mine. According to reports we have received, all enemies abroad the tank died immediately and the tank, its cannon, and machine guns were completely destroyed.

National Guard Troops Attacked

PA241645 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Attention: Here is the latest military information. Guerrilla units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade attacked troops of the genocidal National Guard the night of 23 October near Santiago de Maria, Usulutan Department. They defeated this enemy unit of the criminal National Guard. We seized four G-3 rifles, killed three National Guard criminals, and captured one National Guardsman.

Sappers Down Power Pylon

PA241737 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] We have just received a war report that was sent to us by Commander Alejandro Castellanos and Captain Alex Jimenez. It states that FMLN sappers downed a power pylon in Aguacayo Canton between San Sebastian and Santo Domingo in San Vicente Department. It adds that after the action, which was staged at 0200 on 23 October, the villages of San Sebastian, San Esteban Catarina, San Lorenzo, San Rafael Cedros, and others in San Vicente and Cuscatlan Departments were left without power.

We fight to achieve peace for our people!

Clashes in San Salvador

PA241701 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] While in Morazan we downed the U.S.-made helicopter carrying strategic commanders of the puppet Army, the trusted men of imperialism, and Domingo Monterrosa, the commander of the genocidal Paul Gorman Battalion, previously known as the Atlacatl Battalion. Yesterday afternoon, FMLN commando units ambushed puppet Army patrols in the capital, San Salvador, near the presidential palace. There were heavy clashes in southern San Salvador.

We repeat: After 1830 yesterday, 23 October, FMLN commando units ambushed puppet Army patrols near the presidential palace. Heavy clashes took place in different zones of the capital, near the presidential palace.

Our theater of operations has been extended to the heart of the enemy. Yesterday, FMLN commandos were near the presidential palace to let Duarte and his capitulating policy know that our people are everywhere, in every corner of San Salvador, and on every road. Our people will be expanding the theaters of FMLN military operations throughout the national territory.

From heroic Morazan Department, we send revolutionary greetings to the FMLN urban commandos who have attacked the puppet Army in the capital. The FMLN urban commandos are victoriously active in San Salvador.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENCY MINISTER VIEWS U.S. RELATIONS

PA241308 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Government is trying to "achieve internal peace" in order to assume leadership in the quest for detente in the oppressed Central American region, according to a statement issued yesterday by Presidency Minister Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta.

"Honduras has adopted a policy for achieving internal peace and exerting influence so that a Central American peace is also achieved," the official said. In a statement to a local radio station, the minister said that the Honduran Government seeks "to use this peace policy as a norm in its internal and external policies."

According to Arriaga Iraheta, "Honduras has become a leader in this great movement to achieve peace in the Central American region due to the historical circumstances which currently prevail in this area of the continent." The government official added that Central America has become a critical center in the world's difficult situation and that the situation in the area could provoke a world crisis. "Therefore, and under the current critical circumstances, Honduras is playing a great role and has become the center of the world; consequently, personalities, important journalists, Central American foreign ministers, European politicians, and senators have come here."

Minister Arriaga Iraheta asserted that Honduras has presented a proposal to the Reagan administration to review the 1954 military assistance treaty so that the Honduran people feel more satisfied with their government in this kind of negotiation.

When General Walter Lopez Reyes was sworn in as commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, the government asked the United States to review their bilateral relations. Two months after the Liberal government presented this initiative, the Reagan administration has still not appointed a commission to negotiate with Honduran officials. Nevertheless, it has been announced that the Honduran negotiating commission, comprised of Gen Walter Lopez Reyes, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, and the presidential minister, will travel to Washington in November to begin official negotiations. Arriaga Iraheta also said the negotiations are aimed at "establishing closer, more rational relations between Honduras and the United States."

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON TEGUCIGALPA MEETING

PA240118 Guatemala City El GRAFICO in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin has discussed a meeting held in Tegucigalpa on 19 and 20 October convened by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica. Marroquin said that the purpose of the meeting was to hold a political dialogue regarding the revised Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

He also recalled that, on delivering the document, the Contadora Group set 7 October as the deadline for those countries to make observations to the document. Marroquin added that Guatemala did not have important objections, but expressed approval of the document and added that the document requires some adjustments and the inclusion of some changes in procedural matters. In addition, Marroquin said that Guatemala is willing to attend any cuture meetings of a constructive nature in order to contribute ideas and suggestions toward the improvement of the document.

He said that this was the purpose of the Tegucigalpa meeting. The Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican Governments have presented their objections to the document. The Tegucigalpa meeting's goal was to study these objections in depth and summarize them in a document to be sent to the Contadora Group. Marroquin added that Guatemala's participation was limited to improving the wording of the document and offering ideas and suggestions.

SMALL LEFTIST PARTIES MERGE TO 'GAIN STRENGTH'

PA240245 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Convinced that independent participation in the future electoral process will not guarantee satisfactory results, several of the so-called small groups have decided to merge in order to be stronger and stand a better chance at improving their positions in the current national political system. One of these mergers occurred when the committee for the formation of the Revolutionary Civic Alliance and the Nationalist Social Party [PSN] decided to work together toward the strengthening of the left.

According to declarations by Carlos Enrique Bianchi, leader of the committee for the formation of the United Democratic Party, this group has also joined in this merger. All these parties now will form the PSN. Leaders of these three organizations have declared that this merger is not entirely satisfactory and that talks are being held with other parties and organizations for a larger coalition encompassing leftist, democratic, and nationalist forces.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA LINKS CIA MANUAL TO DOMESTIC DISSENT

PA241610 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Instructions to unleash a psychological war, provoke clashes among the population, and create a serious conflict for the revolution are some of the guidelines in the CIA terrorist manual. Several copies of which Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra presented yesterday.

The FSLN's presidential candidate said that the political parties that have withdrawn from the electoral process are consulting the CIA manual on terrorist actions, which includes plans to murder Sandinist leaders. Ortega noted that some political parties have been using slogans related to the problem of supplying necessities to the people, mentioned among others in the manual. Daniel urged the Nicaraguan people to be vigilant and report those who collaborate with the CIA.

[Begin Ortega recording] The U.S. Government, through the CIA, wrote this little manuel on terrorism and crime against the Nicaraguan people. Don't the phrases we have just read remind you of those frequently used by some newspapers? [Crowd yells: Yes! Yes!] Don't they also remind you of the sermons delivered by some priests and bishops? [affirmative yells from the crowd] Don't they remind you of the speeches by some political leaders? [more shouts] In other words, what we have just read from this little manual of crime and terrorism is what has stirred up a scandal in the United States, as it shows that the U.S. Government is involved in a policy of terrorism against the Nicaraguan people. Anyone who does not want to admit that this is happening in Nicaragua is betraying his homeland. Anyone who does not condemn this in Nicaragua is also betraying his homeland, because even in the United States the scandal has reached such proportions that the President has been forced to say that it requires an investigation, and that he has ordered an investigation. The subject was raised during the debate between President Reagan and presidential candidate Mondale. On that occasion, President Reagan said that the CIA agent in this area was responsible for this. We know that there are several, and not only one CIA agent here.

Is there anything for the U.S. Government to investigate? [shouts from the crowd] There is nothing to investigate, because they are responsible for this policy. Some members of the U.S. Congress and other parties have been demanding the removal of CIA Director Casey, but Casey only follows instructions and acts according to U.S. Government policies, he is not acting at will, or on his own, he is implementing a policy. So when he writes this manual of terror, of crime, which calls for the murder of demonstrators, we recall that some shady characters who have been arrested have literally said the same thing: demonstrations should be provoked, in which one of the demonstrators will die, so that the people will turn against Sandinism. That there is no bread, no freedom, fear of communism, these are some of the slogans used by some media here, by the reactionaries. These are the slogans that the rightists, traitors to their homeland have been repeating, without knowing that in so doing, they are showing their real selves to the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

Elections will be held on 4 November, even if only the people and the FSLN participate, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega said that there is a formidable force in Nicargua, the people's force, which will not be blackmailed by pressures.

[Begin Ortega recording] This revolution is somewhat exceptional; it has been flexible and generous. Through the revolution we say: Well, you who are our enemies will have the opportunity to participate here, within the pluralistic framework offered by the revolution, but not to attack the revolution. However, our enemies have tried to take advantage of the political right to carry out counterrevolutionary activities, following the guidelines of U.S. imperialism, and have become the instruments of U.S. imperialism. We are not the only ones who have said this. This is known in the United States and the U.S. media have also said this. The U.S. media have disclosed the role of the U.S. Government and the CIA in the destabilization policy against Nicaragua, not only through military attacks, but also in preventing the realization of free elections in Nicaragua. This is logical because if imperialism had any hopes that one of the political parties that are part of the counterrevolution could have any influence over the people, they would have surely told them to participate in the elections. However, because they know that our people strongly support the FSLN, they do not want to expose themselves to this defeat [shouts, applause], they do not want take the risk, they do not want to accept the challenge. They prefer to collaborate with the attackers because, logically, imperialism wants to discredit the elections. Why? In order to justify its policy of murder and terror against the Nicaraguan people. Why does imperialism want to discredit the elections? In order to implement the criminal manual against the Nicaraguan people and to continue implementing, imposing, and enforcing it in an attempt to destroy the revolution. This is what imperialism wants. What is worse is that there are some people in this country who identify themselves with the position of imperialism. However, there is a formidable force here, the people's force. We have said that the people will not let themselves be blackmailed and that whether six parties, five, four, three, two or only the FSLN participates in the elections the people will go to the polls on 4 November. The 4 November elections will really be between the parties that want to participate together with the FSLN; in other words, to represent Nicaragua as a whole. Against whom? Against the United States, against the U.S. Government, against the other candidates in Nicaragua, which is the criminal, terrorist U.S. policy. In other words, on 4 November we will choose between Nicaragua or being U.S. slaves. [end recording]

TEXT OF D'ESCOTO PROTEST NOTE TO SHULTZ

PA242346 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 5

[Protest note sent by Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs Miguel D'Escoto to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz dated 23 October 1984]

[Test] Mr Secretary of State:

I am addressing you to refer to the "Operational Manual on Guerrilla Psychological Warfare" drafted by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to continue the war of aggression against my country. The manual contemplates the realization of cruel and inhuman actions, including murder, actions that are not only in flagrant violation of the U.S. internal juridical system, but also of basic principles of international law that should regulate the conduct of states that claim to be civilized and to respect the principles of the UN Charter.

Among other things, the manual prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) contemplates terrorist and illegal actions, hiring professional criminals to carry out assassinations, neutralizing state officials through the so-called "selective use of violence," creating martyrs by promoting violent demonstrations that will lead to the death of participants, and executing civilians who try to leave the towns eventually occupied by the mercenary forces at the service of your government.

In addition, the manual prepared by CIA constitutes further, tangible evidence of the official policy of state terrorism promoted by the U.S. Administration against the Nicaraguan people and is further corroboration of the criminal nature of the U.S. military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua's sovereignty and political independence in open violation of the order issued by the International Court of Justice on 10 May.

Furthermore, the actions described in the manual violate U.S. internal legal provisions such as the executive order signed by President Reagan on 4 December 1981, which bans government officials from that country from conspiring or participating in assassinations and from asking others to carry out activities prohibited by law.

It should be noted that President Reagan himself admitted during the electoral debate held on 21 October that the manual was sent to the CIA head in Nicaragua for printing. This new admission at the highest government level is added to the open meddling in Nicaragua's internal affairs, which the United States has been carrying out through pressuring various political parties, particularly the parties that comprise the "Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Coordinating Board" so they will abstain from participating in the electoral process.

In this respect, it should be noted that this interventionist attitude has been unmasked by the U.S. press itself. An article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES on 21 October, written by Philip Taubman, quotes senior officials of the incumbent U.S. Administration as asserting that the current U.S. Administration did everything possible to prevent the participation of Arturo Cruz, representative of the parties that make up the "Ramiro Sacasa Coordinating Board," in the elections slated to be held on 4 November in Nicaragua. The article demonstrates that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is in charge of implementing this policy and has contacted members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) to accomplish this.

Furhermore, it cannot be denied that this policy of pressure and blackmail aimed at tarnishing the image of the electoral process has had a bearing on the recent decision by the Independent Liberal Party to abstain from participating in the elections of 4 November.

In view of the above-mentioned considerations, the Nicaraguan Government presents its most formal and energetic protest over the continuation of the state of terrorism and military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua by the U.S. Government and at the same time demands an end to the pressures on political parties aimed at preventing them from participating in the first free elections in Nicaragua and strict respect for Nicaragua's sovereignty and political independence in accordance with international law and the order issued by the International Court of Justice.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of my appreciation and consideration.

Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs

U.S. AMBASSADOR BERGOLD'S BEHAVIOR CRITICIZED

PA241740 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Harry Bergold abruptly left the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry yesterday without receiving a copy of the protest letter that the Nicaraguan Government sent to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz because of the interfering policies of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Ambassador Bergold arrived at the Foreign Ministry to meet with Saul Arana, in charge of the North American Department of the Foreign Ministry, but upon noting the presence of newsmen he stormed out, arguing that he had gone there to meet with Nicaraguan officials and not for a press conference. Companero Arana was surprised by Bergold's behavior, a behavior that was not in line with protocol and lacking in diplomatic ethics.

Companero Arana was to give a copy of the document to the U.S. official and to tell him that his mission in Nicaragua is of a diplomatic nature and not to meddle in the country's internal affairs.

Saul Arana said during a brief press conference that the U.S. ambassador has been meeting with Nicaraguan political parties and that last Saturday he met with Virgilio Godoy, leader of the Independent Liberal Party. Companero Arana said that the United States, through its diplomats, has been systematically and persistently implementing a policy of interfering in the country's affairs.

CHAMORRO DISCUSSES RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO UN

PA240107 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Nicaragua has presented a resolution at the United Nations demanding the immediate and unconditional cessation of the threats, hostile actions, pressures, and attacks to which it has been subjected. From New York, in an exclusive statement for Radio Sandino's "Extra Newscast," Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, said that the resolution will be analyzed tomorrow by the General Assembly, along with the bill presented by the Contadora Group.

[Begin Chamorro recording] Our government decided to introduce a resolution on the situation of aggression that Nicaragua is experiencing which basically touches on two fundamental aspects.

One of them is the reaffirmation of Nicaragua's right to independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and self-determination which, as mentioned in the bill, should not be violated by any activity, military or paramilitary. The bill also calls for the immediate cessation of all of threats, attacks, hostile actions, and aggressions against Nicaragua. We were forced, that is, our government's decision was based fundamentally on the war of aggression that we are suffering and the current intensification evidenced by the various clashes taking place in the northern part of Nicaragua and the reappearance, as noted by Commander Ortega here at the General Assembly, of methods like those used in the early months of the year. These include the use of helicopters and airplanes. Our revolutionary government has received reports to the effect that in the next few days the counterrevolutionary movement could attempt, as they have said publicly, to carry out larger attacks in an effort to create a difficult situation for our revolution. [end recording]

Chamorro warned that the Reagan administration is trying to create a climate of unrest that at any given time could force us to suspend the elections in some part of the country. At the same time he did not eliminate the possibility of a direct aggression by the United States.

[Begin Chamorro recording] These issues are linked, because this was one of the counterrevolutionareis' objectives. Regarding the intensification of their attacks in the next few days, it is an effort to create a situation of conflict or to attempt to create unrest and conflict that would force us to suspend the elections in at least some parts of the country. We cannot, at any time, ignore the possibility of a direct military aggression by the United States. If at any given time, be it tomorrow or the day after, or after the elections, they consider the political-military conditions right for this direct intervention, our people must know that this decision will not be a sudden one, but one that will already have been made before being implemented. [end recording]

Chamorro said that the resolution constitutes a new alert to the international community and that Nicaragua expects an even more impressive majority vote in view of the threats from abroad that it has been subjected to.

[Begin Chamorro recording] We expect a majority vote from the international community, that is, an expression of concern from the international community, and at the same time their support of this bill, which is moderate, well prepared, and does not specifically or directly mention any particular country. It seeks to give the international community the opportunity to refer concretely to, reject, condemn, or disapprove of the aggression that is being carried out against Nicaragua. In this regard, we are expecting the support of the majority of the members of the United Nations. We know that the United States is exerting tremendous pressure both directly or indirectly. This could influence some countries to some extent, and we are already clearly aware of the U.S. influence, of what that country can do through bilateral pressures, through the political, military, and economic assistance it gives various countries. I expect, however, that in spite of this we will receive a majority vote at the General Assembly and that this resolution will be approved. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE WITH ALGERIA STRESSES SOLIDARITY

LD211236 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 21 Oct 84

["Algeria-Nicaragua: Joint Communique" -- APS headline]

[Text] [Words indistinct] of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation (FSLN), a delegation from the National Liberation Front (FLN) led by Mr Cheriet Lazhari, member of the CC permanent secretariat, in charge of the sector of information and animation, paid an official visit to Nicaragua on 17 and 18 October 1984.

During their talks, the Nicaraguan delegation gave a general picture, the evolution of the country, the policy pursued by the FSLN the assets achieved during the last five years and threats that imperialism is hanging over the revolution. On its turn, the Algerian delegation informed the FSLN delegation on Algeria's evolution at the political, economic and socio-cultural plans on the action led by the FLN party in the frame of decisions of the 4th and 5th congress and resolutions of the CC and on the situation prevailing in the Maghreb.

Algeria and Nicaragua declared firmly attached to the necessity to consolidate and to extend the bilateral cooperation in the interest of the two peoples. After having proceded to along examination of the deterioration of the international situation, the two parties expressed their deep concern before the recrudescence of the imperialist activism of its policy of domination, hegemony and threats that it is hanging over progressive countries.

Dealing with the situation prevaling in Central America and in the Caribbean Islands, the two parties energetically denounced the acts of military and economic aggressions against peoples of the region, manoeuvres of intimidation, they vigourously condemned attempts of destabilization led against Nicaragua, obstacles. [paragraph as received]

Facing its development and dangers threatening its independence and its non-alignment. [paragraph as received]

The FSLN and the FLN party registered with satisfaction efforts of the Contadora Group and results already attained.

The two delegations also renewed their support to the just struggle of Third World peoples, particularly those of Cuba, El Salvador, the occupied Palestine, South Africa, Namibia and the front line countries in southern Africa,

The two parties devoted a particular attention of the development of the situation prevailing in the Arab Maghreb. They considered that initiatives in that region must be oriented towards the concretization of the unity ideal of the people's Maghrebian masses and the respect of Western Sahara people's national rights. They reaffirmed that the solution of this conflict rests in the urgent carrying out of the Sahraoui people's imprescriptible right to self-determination of conformity with the 104 resolution of the 19th OAU summit adopted by consensus by the UN as well as recommendations of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The two delegations expressed their total support to all the efforts aiming at the reinforcement of peace in the world through a general and total disarmament and the transformation of international economic and financial relations to found them on equality and justice for the setting of an equalitarian cooperation which takes in charge the real interests of the developing countries and through the reinforcement of the Non-aligned Movement which remains autonomous and positive factors showing the legitimate aspirations of all the peoples.

These talks were sanctioned by the signature of a protocol of cooperation between the FLN and the FSLN.

COLOMBIAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON 4 NOV ELECTIONS

PA232029 Mangua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has expressed his best wishes for the success of the Nicaraguan electoral process and has praised Nicaragua's proposal to hold a summit meeting of the Central American presidents and the Contadora Group foreign ministers.

In Bogota in an exclusive interview granted to the "Extra Newscast," Ramirez Ocampo expressed his satisfaction on Nicaragua's decision to sign the Contadora Document.

[Begin recording] [Ramirez Ocampo] I think the idea of holding a summit in order for the presidents to sign the document is a great idea. I think that will be the perfect time for that meeting because that will be a solemn moment in Latin America's history. Therefore, I think a meeting of the presidents at the time that the document is ready to be signed is fully justified.

[Reporter] What do you think of the Nicaraguan government's repeated statements in favor of peace during your recent meetings with Ramirez Mercado and Commander Daniel Ortega at the United Nations?

[Ramirez Ocampo] I am pleased by Nicaragua's position on Contadora and its very positive attitude on the document. I have had the good fortune to meet with Sergio Ramirez and more recently I had the pleasure of holding a lengthy meeting with Commander Ortega. During a visit to New York, I was invited by Commander Ortega to a dinner he held in honor of the Contadora foreign ministers and the Central American ambassadors. I think the statements in favor or peace and the willingness to sign the Contadora Document should be recognized as a substantial contribution to peace in the region.

[Reporter] A few days before the Nicaraguan elections, how do you view the electoral process and the Nicaraguan Government's decision to hold those elections amidst U.S. aggression against Nicaragua?

[Ramirez Ocampo] I express my sincere wishes for the success of the electoral process. We hope that after the 4 November elections, a pluralistic process can begin to study the constitution that will be drafted by the Nicaraguans. A constitution should be the result of consensus among the various sectors of opinion. I hope that this process will lead to an opening so that the various sectors of opinion will express themselves. I express hopes for the success of the 4 November elections. We have always supported electoral processes. We think they encourage democracy. Therefore, all electoral processes are welcomed, the more so when they have broad participation and are honest. Now then, I think that situations of violence unquestionably disturb electoral processes. The ideal would be to have them take place amid a situation of peace rather than amid an armed conflict and aggression.

[Reporter] The Contadora Group has presented a draft resolution at the United Nations. Yesterday, Nicaragua presented another draft resolution asking for an immediate halt to the attacks on its territory. What does the international community expect from those two draft resolutions?

[Ramirez Ocampo] I hope that the resolution that is issued by the United Nations will be one of consensus. The Contadora Group has presented for the consideration of the UN General Assembly a draft resolution that I hope will receive unanimous support from the assembly. It expresses the need to sign the Contradora Peace Document. It also urges all the countries with interests in the region and the extraregional countries with ties in the region to sign the additional protocol. I hope that the resolution that comes out of the UN General Assembly will include those elements and that it will urge the nations to fulfill the basic principles and objectives of Contadora. From what I saw in the United Nations, I know that the international community is willing to do this and therefore I have the well-founded hope that it will support the draft resolution we have presented. [end recording]

COMMANDER ARCE SAYS FSLN REGRETS PLI WITHDRAWAL

PA240321 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, said yesterday that he regrets the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] decision to not participate in the elections in November. At the same time he said that the PLI action will not delegitimize the elections. The people, Arce said, will legitimize the elections.

[Begin Arce recording] We regret that the PLI assembly made this decision, just as we regretted the Coordinating Board's parties' decision to not take advantage of this democratic effort that Nicaragua is making by developing, in the midst of a war and with great difficulties, the first free elections in our country.

[Reporter] Do you think this has been a U.S. maneuver?

[Arce] I would not like to attribute the PLI decision to another country. In any case, the Nicaraguan people and the international community are wise enough to at least determine if there are coincidences or not in certain situations.

[Reporter] Commander, how does this PLI decision to not participate in the elections affect the revolutionary process or the elections?

[Arce] Well, we do not think that it will affect the revolutionary process in any way. As you have seen, despite this decision the PLI has signed the patriotic agreements we made, and we hope that in this regard it will continue to work within the same spirit. We do not think that this will affect the elections either. It has always been implicit, not only in Nicaragua but in any country, that a party can participate or decline to do so in an electoral process. They have decided not to take advantage of this democratic opportunity, but the other parties are going ahead.

[Reporter] Does the dialogue include only the parties that signed the summit agreement, or does it include the counterrevolutionary forces?

[Arce] No. We are speaking here of economic, social, and political forces that are interested in national solutions. The counterrevolution is nothing more than a mercenary force organized and directed by the U.S. Government.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Arce] I do not think that the withdrawal of the PLI or anyone else will hinder the legitimacy of the elections. The elections in themselves are legitimate, and the people will determine their legitimacy by voting.

[Reporter] When will the national dialogue take place, Commander Arce?

[Arce] As you saw, a special committee was formed by the parties. This committee will be installed today, and we will begin to work [word indistinct].

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct] before the elections become a plebiscite.

[Arce] Not necessarily. There would still be elections. The problem is that right now, even if the parties withdraw, their ballots have already been registered. Their names will be there, and the people will be able to vote for them.

[Reporter] Commander Arce, can the Coordinating Board participate in this dialogue?

[Arce] The organizing committee will work today on who the participants will be. I do not know if they will invite the Coordinating Board. The committee has to decide this. However, I want to remind you that the Social Democratic, Social Christian, Constitutionalist Liberal Parties were invited to this summit and they did not come. I do not know if they will be invited to the dialogue. [end recording]

CORDOVA RIVAS SAYS U.S. EMBASSY PRESSURING PCN

PA240153 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the government junta and leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN], told "The Awakening" newscast this morning that participants in his party's convention are being threatened by the U.S. Embassy as a means of pressuring them into voting on Sunday for their party to withdraw from the elections.

[Begin recording] [Cordova Rivas] The PCN is scheduled to participate in the elections [words indistinct], but the U.S. Embassy is engaged in a maneuver to win over or threaten the PCN conventioneers and politicians. This interference by a foreign power in local politics, and I believe that it also influenced the Independent Liberal Party, is regrettable and one more violation of human rights and the rights of Nicaraguans. Not only do they attack us with weapons; they also interfere in political matters, using flattery, threats and all kinds of tricks.

[Reporter] Do you think that your party might withdraw from the elections?

[Cordova Rivas] Frankly, I believe it is beneficial for the PCN to participate in the elections, because it is the second strongest political force in the country. If it does not participate in the elections it will lose this position. Moreover, it has to have a historical presence. It is obligated to participate in the contest [words indistinct]. For the PCN to stay out of the elections would be disastrous for all Nicaraguans and the entire country, and historically it would be a fatal error.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the national dialogue?

[Cordova Rivas] I do not see a national dialogue as being very [?feasible), because, as I said before, the intervention of a foreign power, a foreign country like the United States in Nicaraguan politics is manifested as a [words indistinct]. The United States is now taking an active role in this country's politics. Since it was unsuccessful with the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board, it is now meddling with the registered political parties. [end recording]

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES 4 NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PA250038 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2247 GMT 24 Oct 84

["Face the People" program featuring Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and vice presidential candidate for the FSLN, at the Elvis Diaz Institute in Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] As we have already said, they have done everything to stop the elections from being held on 4 November. They have campaigned abroad to discredit the elections, maneuvered to stop parties and organizations from registering for the elections, and maneuvered and pressured other parties to withdraw from the elections, all to prevent elections in Nicaragua.

Now, after the FSLN has put forth great efforts so that those gentlemen of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) to register for these elections, U.S. newspapers, like THE NEW YORK TIMES, a big newspaper in the United States, are reporting how the CIA made efforts so that the gentlemen of the CDN do not register. They reported a series of meetings between a man named Enrique Bolanos [head of the higher council of private enterprise] and CIA agents in Costa Rica. These meetings were aimed at keeping the CDN from registering in these elections, because this was the CIA's goal. The CIA did not want the CDN to register, and they achieved their goal. Through the CIA agents within the CDN they were able to stop them from registering. What was their objective? To be able to say abroad that no one was participating in these elections and that therefore they were not legitimate. Now they have gotten other parties to withdraw from the campaign, and they believe they will get still other parties to withdraw from the electoral process.

Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and a member of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], a patriot and honest man who has proven his patriotism and honesty throughout these years, has charged that U.S. Embassy officials have been pressuring the members of the PCDN, who will meet on Sunday, for the PCDN to withdraw from the electoral process. What we did last night, through the Foreign Ministry, was to call on the U.S. ambassador accredited here to tell him that the Nicaraguan Government knows that they are pressuring these parties to withdraw from the elections. We have protested, because the U.S. Government, through its ambassador, is meddling in Nicaraguan electoral matters in an attempt to stop these elections.

NETHERLANDS, IRISH ELECTION OBSERVERS ARRIVE

PA241934 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Excerpts] (Peter Nulsen), a representative of the Netherlands Government, has arrived in Nicaragua to observe the Nicaraguan electoral process. He was welcomed by Roberto Evertsz, director of electoral affairs of the Supreme Electoral Council.

Michael Higgins, a senator and president of the Irish Labor Party, has arrived in Nicaragua for the same purpose.

IMPACTO BROADCASTS CENSORED LA PRENSA MATERIAL

PA241458 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] As we have extensively reported, Managua's LA PRENSA was not circulated yesterday because stringent Sandinist censorship prevented the publication of all reports on the withdrawal of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] from the election campaign. This morning we received a copy of the material that was censored. Among the articles that did not clear the Sandinist censorship is a lengthy one reporting on the PLI meeting and the party's decision not to participate in the elections. Curiously, even an article quoting statements by Daniel Ortega, that the FSLN will participate in the elections even if it must run alone, was censored.

Another item censored yesterday was a letter from Arturo Cruz, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], in which he offered to ask the armed groups to agree to a cease-fire in return for a true political negotiation and a national dialogue in Nicaragua.

The Sandinists also banned the publication of an interview with PLI leader Virgilio Godoy, former labor minister in the Sandinist government, in which Godoy stated that a dialogue must be held with all Nicaraguan sectors.

Other censored items which reached us are a report on the suicide death of the former chief of immigration in Somoto; a report on a woman who is worried about the whereabouts of her husband, who was arrested by the state security corps; and an item on legal processes against youths under 20 years of age.

The Sandinists' censorship also prevented LA PRENSA from publishing statements by Social Christian Party [PSC] leader Agustin Jarquin, who said the PLI coincides with the CDN in the so-called [word indistinct]. alluding to the fact that there are only five registered parties left in the electoral race and that the Sandinists have already found someone to blame for the PLI's withdrawal.

The Sandinist censorship also banned LA PRENSA from publishing its commentaries. We will now read two that reached our hands.

The first commentary censored by the Sandinist reads as follows:

With the PLI's withdrawal from the electoral race because of the absence of minimal conditions to compete, the elections have become what the commanders of the revolution wanted them to be: elections to choose the best to govern from among the FSLN's leaders. The FSLN has taken it upon itself to fulfill its own prophecy and is standing practically alone before the electors.

The FSLN, which now wants to find itself in strong but not dangerous company, is venting its wrath on the CIA and the political parties that do not want to participate in the elections under conditions that are strongly stacked in favor of the FSLN. However, the Sandinists are to blame for this situation, as can be seen from the statements by the commanders that we have previously quoted.

On 11 July 1980, Commander Humberto Ortega was quoted in BARRICADA as saying: Our people voted on 19 July 1979 -- with arms in hand and the blood of 50,000 Nicaraguans -- for themselves, for Sandinism. In other words, the FSLN did not want additional elections because its leaders felt that they were elected forever through the war.

For the same reason, and further explaining the type of elections that would be held in Nicaragua, the same Commander Ortega said that elections would not be aimed at vying for power, but improving it because power is held by the vanguard, the FSLN. Here is the text of his remarks: These elections will be ours. Remember that these will be elections to improve power because power is held by the people through their vanguard, the FSLN, and its National Directorate.

Just in case the message was not understood, Commander Humberto Ortega made a similar remark in August 1981: However, we have not committed ourselves to holding the elections that they think we are going to promote, not ever. We have already said this on other occasions through the National Directorate. We will contend [as heard] for power.

Subcommander Solis said it even more clearly on 24 December 1981: The elections in Nicaragua will not be to dispute power but to strengthen the revolution.

This FSLN attitude of holding elections that do not (?decide) anything, of holding elections without options, is what has prompted decent, self-respecting parties to withdraw from the electoral race. The FSLN-sponsored elections will end, as Commander Daniel Ortega said, as follows: People's power, namely Sandinism, can never be defeated through bullets or votes.

Therefore, the CIA did not need to have moles in the political parties in order for the parties to withdraw. The FSLN had already made a prediction, which it took charge of making come true, that the elections would be held in Nicaragua to elect the best within the FSLN and that is the only thing that will happen on 4 November.

It will be decided that Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez are the best among the nine commanders and the other FSLN party officials.

The Sandinist censorship also prevented the publication of the editorial in yesterday's issue of LA PRENSA which said:

The PLI votes for peace. The overwhelming majority decision of the PLI national convention not to participate in the 4 November elections was lofty, timely, and equal to the party's historical tradition. Using its own criteria, and under differing circumstances, the PLI made a decision on Sunday that is a valuable contribution to Nicaragua's peace because, with the Contadora efforts on the verge of failure and the talks at Manzanillo deadlocked, the PLI's decision confirms that free elections are our only option to avoid the ravages of civil war. Thus,

Nicaragua's two leading democratic opposition groups, the PLI and the CDN, have separately reached the same position: demanding free elections from the Sandinist government.

Nicaragua has been struggling in a barren, self-destructive, and vicious circle involving two extremes, that is, civil war and rigged elections. It is time for Nicaraguans to assume our responsibility and to opt for the civilized way, which will avoid bloodshed, tears, and the destruction of our suffering people.

LA PRENSA endorses the PLI's position because it feels that it is patriotic and brave. We hope that the other opposition parties will realize that this is a serious historical moment and that they have a responsibility in that regard.

That was the editorial in yesterday's issue of Managua's LA PRENSA, which was 99 percent censored thereby preventing its publication.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION COMMITTEE -- The creation of the National Committee for Production [Comision Nacional de Produccion] has been announced. Its function will be "to establish norms that will guarantee that the coffee harvest be carried out." At the head of the committee will be the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform. The following institutions will also be members: the Ministries of Labor, Transportation, and Interior Trade; the Farmworkers Association; the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers; the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen; the Sandinist Defense Committees; the National Employees Union; the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement; and the National Financial System. During its Organizational meeting in the city of Matagalpa, Jaime Wheelock, head of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, said that the new committee will "tackle the problems of this year's harvest together and in an organized fashion." [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Oct 84 PA]

COMMUNIQUE ON MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

OW240227 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and the Republic of Cuba are steadfastly developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, states the communique on the visit to the Republic of Cuba by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, which took place from 14 to 18 October 1984. The document expresses the mutual resolve of the two countries' governments to strengthen and develop these relations in the interests of the Mongolian and Cuban peoples, and to benefit the cause of peace and socialism. The leading and guiding role of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the PCC in the continuous consolidation of internationalist mutual relations between the two countries and peoples was stressed.

In the document, both sides confirmed the stable course of the governments of the MPR and Cuba in comprehensively strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and in consolidating the unity and solidarity of the socialist community as the main goal of the forces of peace and progress. The decisive significance of close cooperation and international assistance of fraternal countries within the framework of CEMA to successfully solve tasks in their further socioeconomic development was stressed. The results of the economic summit session of CEMA member-states is an important step in the cause of developing socialist economic integration, and strengthening the economic potential of real socialism, the document states.

The communique expresses serious concern for the extremely dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the world as a result of the aggressive policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and its chief NATO allies. These circles have taken a course to undermine the prevailing military and strategic balance to achieve military superiority, and are rapidly building up the arms race, which intensifies the threat of nuclear war, the document states. The ministers stressed that the current primary task is maintaining peace, ending the arms race, and adopting concrete measures for disarmament, primarily in the nuclear sphere. Mongolia and Cuba, the communique points out, are firmly convinced that the current dangerous international situation can be overcome. The direction is indicated in the constructive proposals contained in the 1983 Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, in the 1984 declaration of the CEMA member-states, and other joint documents of the fraternal countries.

Further Report

OW240303 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 23 (MONTSAME) -- [Passage indistinct] just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in defence of their freedom, independence, and revolutionary gains of their country, against the intrigues and aggressions of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction. The sides backed the peaceloving initiatives of the three countries of Indochina, aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation and voiced support to the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the genuine representative of the Kampuchean people.

Both ministers firmly seconded the efforts of the peoples and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in defence of the gains of the April Revolution and demanded the cessation of outside interference in the affairs of that country. They are for the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the well-known proposals of the DRA Government.

The sides reiterated their support for the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country on a peaceful and democratic basis without outside interference and for an immediate withdrawal of American troops from the south of Korea.

The ministers reaffirmed their support to the efforts of the nonaligned countries, aimed at the earliest calling of an international conference aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Both the ministers hail the peaceloving policy of the Government of India and underlined the importance of her activities in the capacity of chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, condemned the intrigues of certain imperialist circles against the national unity and territorial integrity of that country by encouraging the separatist elements.

The MPR and the Republic of Cuba favour the development of wide-ranging dialogue between the interested states with the view to peacefully settling the problems in various regions of Asia and for turning it into a continent of peace and goodneighbourliness. The achievement of these goals could be promoted by the realisation of the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and peace-loving Asian states, including the proposal of the MPR to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The Cuban side highly assessed the practical activities of the MPR in the materialisation of this proposal. Cuba also voiced its complete support for the latest MPR initiative, submitted for discussion at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly an item "the right of nations to peace."

The foreign ministers of the MPR and the Republic of Cuba noted that a reliable peace in the Middle East could be secured only through unconditional recognition by Israel and its allies of the rights of the Palestinian people to set up their independent state and spoke for the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The ministers condemned the atrocious aggression of Israel against Lebanon. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic, resolutely opposing Israeli attacks.

The MPR and the Republic of Cuba favour the earliest cessation of the Iran-Iraq war settlement of the disputed problems through negotiations.

The sides voiced support of their peoples for the just struggle of the peoples of Africa for their self-determination and independence.

Both the ministers criticized United States' conspiracy with the racist regime of South Africa, which is conducting a policy of apartheid and colonial exploitation in relations with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and carrying out aggression against the "front-line states." They demanded the fulfillment of the UN Security Council Resolution 435-78 on granting independence to Namibia.

The two ministers condemned the continuing aggression of the regime of apartheid against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded an immediate pull out of racist troops from the illegally occupied territory of that country and an end to the assistance rendered to the counter-revolutionary bands. The Mongolian side highly assessed the internationalist aid by Cuba in defence of the independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and voiced complete support for the joint statement of the Governments of Cuba and Angola.

The foreign ministers of Mongolia and Cuba expressed full support to socialist Ethiopia and hailed its successes in consolidating the revolutionary process.

The two sides expressed deep anxiety over the further deterioration of the economic situation in the developing countries on account of the pernicious consequences of the economic crisis capitalism and the uninterrupted growth of their debt to the West.

The sides spoke for the enhancement of the role of the United Nations as an instrument of consolidating international peace and constructive cooperation between states.

The ministers expressed the confidence that the results of their talks will contribute to the further deepening of the fraternal relations and close cooperation between the two countries.

The foreign minister of the MPR invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic [of Cuba] to pay an official visit of friendship to the MPR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN BAYBAKOV ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

FL241750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Gosplan chairman, arrived today in Havana. Humberto Perez, alternate Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers, met the leader from this brother country at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport.

Baybakov is heading the Soviet delegation which will attend the forthcoming 5-year plan meeting on social-economic development. The Cuban side at the meeting will be headed by Humberto Perez, president of Cuba's Juceplan. Baybakov will also attend the 39th CEMA meeting at Havana's Palace of Conventions from 29-30 October.

'OUR AMERICA' CRITICIZES U.S. EXERCISES IN HONDURAS

PA232233 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Spokesman for the U.S. Departments of State and Defense have said that they are pleased with what they call the tranquillity that has reigned in Central America for some time. They maintain that there are no indications that the regional crisis will worsen. These statements are nothing but a smoke screen to distract world public opinion from the truth of the political and military situation that Central America is currently experiencing.

The United States has not taken any concrete steps to give weight to its purported support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts. On the contrary, after the Contadora Act for Peace and Cooperation emerged, the White House began to pressure its Central American allies into rejecting the original version of the document and proposing adjustments to it. Additionally, the United States continues to finance Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups operating from Honduras and Costa Rica. Although the U.S. Congress refused to approve more funds for the anti-Sandinist mercenaries, Washington obtained the aid it required through third countries, specifically Israel and certain South American states. The United States continues to increase its military presence in El Salvador and to furnish that regime with large amounts of military supplies in an attempt to check the advance of the Salvadoran rebel forces.

Meanwhile, Honduras has been transformed into a U.S. military base. A total of 14 landing strips have been built in the past 2 years. All are equipped to accommodate fighters and troop-transport aircraft. The Honduras Armed Forces do not use any of these strips, whose only purpose is to support the United States' interventionist plans in Central America. In addition, the Honduran and U.S. Armies have continued carrying out exercises in Honduras.

The so-called "Emergency Arrest" exercises have recently been completed. According to spokesman, these exercises served to evaluate the armies' rapid response capability. Salvadoran Army officers were invited to the exercises and were briefed on commando operations. The exercises took place in the Honduran Departments of Copan, Santa Barbara, and Ocotepeque on the Salvadoran border, as well as in Valle Department bordering the Gulf of Fonseca.

Honduran spokesmen have also reported that the Honduran and U.S. Air Forces are preparing to initiate the second stage of the "Crown Dragonfly" war exercises. In the first part, which began on 22 September and lasted several weeks, members of Honduran and U.S. Army assault groups participated and A-37 planes were used, which are the same type used by the Salvadoran Air Force to bomb rebel positions and rural villages.

While these war exercises are being carried out in Honduran territory, U.S. and Honduran vessels conduct war maneuvers off the Honduran Atlantic coast near Nicaragua. Brus Laguna and Castilla, in Nicaraguan territory, in Cortes Department serve as bases for the vessels.

Hence, it is impossible to share the opinion of the so-called authorized spokesmen of the U.S. Department of State and the Pentagon that tranquillity prevails in Central America. This is evidently a propaganda move aimed at trying to assuage the international progressive community's criticism of the United States' warlike policy in Central America. These propaganda moves are also aimed at bolstering President Ronald Reagan's reelection campaign.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART MEETS ALFONSIN IN PARIS

FL241602 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Argentina's President Raul Alfonsin have held a friendly meeting in Paris. During the meeting, Rodriguez Llompart conveyed warm greetings to Alfonsin from Cuban President Fidel Castro, which were reciprocated by the Argentine head of state. The two leaders discussed the serious situation created by the high foreign debt of Latin American countries, and Alfonsin explained the negotiations being conducted by his government to achieve a just solution to the economic difficulties affecting his country.

Likewise, the climate of threats and dangers affecting Central America and the Caribbean was discussed as well as the need for continuing efforts to find a political solution to the Central American region's conflict. The two sides verified the satisfactory state of the Cuban-Argentine bilateral relations in all fields and favorable outlook for broadening and deepening them. Alfonsin departed today from Strasbourg after a visit to Paris, during which he held talks with President Francois Mitterrand. Llompart is heading the Cuban delegation to the meeting of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, being held in Paris since Monday.

CYPRUS JUSTICE MINISTER KLIRIDHIS ARRIVES

FL241234 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Cyprus' Justice Minister Kliridhis has arrived in Havana and was met by Dr Juan Escalona, Politburo member and minister of justice. Kliridhis is traveling with an adviser from the attorney general's office and will remain in Cuba until Saturday. Kliridhis will also be signing a legal assistance accord and a cooperation protocol.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

FL242118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1929 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba and Finland will exchange information and develop cooperation in the field of industrial design. This will include the training of specialists and participation in fairs and expositions.

The agreement between Cuba's National Office of Industrial Design [ONDI], and Finland's counterpart organization, calls for reciprocal visits by technicians specializing in buildings, clothing, glass, shoes, ceramics, and toys. Joint projects in the design of several products, scholarships, and postgraduate courses are other aspects of the cooperation protocol between Cuba and Finland. The agreement also calls for symposiums, fairs, and other activities.

'GIRON-84' MILITARY EXERCISE BEGINS IN MATANZAS

FL242026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The "Giron-84" exercise in Matanzas began before 0700 today with the sound of sirens and other alarms, explosions, and jet airplanes flying overhead. These sounds were used to stimulate a massive air attack by the imperialist enemy on Matanzas and other military, economic, and population objectives.

Among the purposes of the exercises is to train Matanzas management organizations in implementing wartime mobilization plans and to train Territorial Troops Militia general staffs to complete their assigned missions. "Giron-84" in Matanzas is part of the huge preparations to successfully carry out the people's war. The people, organized and led, are improving their defensive ability against imperialist aggression.

MEETING ON CONSTRUCTION QUALITY HELD IN HAVANA

FL241714 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1305 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The first meeting on construction quality has been held in Havana, and important agreements were approved. This type of event, which will be held in enterprises throughout Cuba's 14 provinces, including the Isle of Youth and Moa, is aimed at evaluating the main factors that affect quality. The meeting, which involves the territorial directorate of construction materials, is the first to be held in Cuba.

EXTENSION OF DEBT-PAYMENT DEADLINE REQUESTED

PA182344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 Oct (AFP) -- The Dominican Government has requested from the international private banks a 90-day extension of the deadline for paying its $600 million foreign debt obligations. According to Central Bank sources, the request will be studied with a spirit of cooperation, in view of the difficult situation affecting the government, which in the next few days was supposed to pay between $20 and $30 million in interest.

The government announced its request through the Central Bank yesterday at a meeting of members of the economic cabinet and representatives of a pool of foreign banks headed by J.K. Talbot, vice president of the Royal Bank of Canada, which has its headquarters in Toronto. One of the participants in the meeting told the morning newspaper, EL CARIBE, that "the meeting was not held to renegotiate the foreign debt, and that no conditions had been formally proposed. The government simply requested a postponement of the deadline for paying the interest."

Government delegates Jose Santos Taveras, governor of the Central Bank; Milton Messina, economic adviser of the presidency of the Republic; and Orlando Aza, technical secretary of the presidency; explained to the foreign bankers the general situation of the balance of payments, which points to a grave deficit. "The country is not receiving resources from the IMF, sugar prices are very low, and exports are not increasing," they reportedly explained.

The Dominican Republic's general foreign debt exceeds $2 billion. Of this sum, $625 million correspond to loans granted by private international banks.

Two months ago, the government announced that a "stop-gap agreement" had been reached with the IMF and that negotiations with a pool of U.S. and European banks had started with an eye on resolving the problem. But after signing that agreement, the IMF proposed the Dominican economy with some $500 million, which would mainly be used to satisfy the obligations with the private banks.

POLICE QUELL STUDENT DEMONSTRATION AT UNIVERSTIY

FL191428 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, police surrounded the state-run Santo Domingo Autonomous University yesterday and threw tear gas bombs at dozens of students who were demonstrating for a higher school budget. No one was injured and the demonstration subsided when it began to rain late in the afternoon.

BRIEFS

CUBAN BISHOPS INVITED TO CONFERENCE -- The Dominican Episcopal Conference has invited Cuba's seven bishops to visit due to Pope John Paul II's second visit to the Dominican Republic. Those invited are: Monsignors Adolfo Rodriguez Herrera from Camaguey; Fernando Prego Casal, bishop of Cienfuegos and Santa Clara; Jaime Lucas Ortega y Alamino, archbishop of Havana; Hector Luis Pena Gomez, bishop of Holguin; Jose Maximino Dominguez, bishop of Matanzas; Jose Ciro Gonazalez Bacallao, bishop of Pinar del Rio; and Pedro Maurice Estiu, bishop of Santiago De Cuba. They should arrive in the Dominican Republic before 11 October. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 84 FL]

GRENADA

EUROPEAN COMMISSION AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

FL242130 Bridgetown CANA in English 1808 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 24, CANA -- The European Commission has signed an agreement with the interim government under which Grenada will receive 2.5 million East Caribbean (E.C.) dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) to support its industry, an official said today.

Bob Visser, the commission's resident representative, said the transfer is being made under the "Stabex" Plan, a clause of the Lome Convention which provides for stabilisation of export earnings of the African, Pacific and Caribbean (ACP) states in cases of shortfalls.

Grenada's export earnings have been adversely affected over the past few years by unfavourable market conditions faced by the three main crops, cocoa, bananas and nutmegs.

Market prices for cocoa have been unattractive, bananas have suffered from the low value of the pound sterling and both sales and prices for nutmegs have been on the decline.

Visser said that following consultations with the interim government, the commission had decided to pay 1.5 million (E.C.) dollars to Grenadian farmers for losses experienced in 1983.

"One half million each will go to the Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association, the Grenada Banana Cooperative Society and the Grenada Cocoa Association," Visser said. These are the statutory bodies which handle exports of Grenada's main crops.

Visser said the remaining one million dollars will be used to assist a sheep rearing project in Carriacou, Grenada's sister island, a forestry development project and the construction of farm roads.

MBMF ANNOUNCES AID TO FAMILIES OF COUP VICTIMS

FL241631 Bridgetown CANA in English 1456 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 23, CANA -- The Maurice Bishop Memorial Foundation (MBMF), which is contesting the December 3 general elections in Grenada, said today it had raised and distributed 20,000 dollars (1 EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) to families of victims of the bloody Army coup a year ago.

The foundation said in a statement to mark the first anniversary of the coup that the money came through donations from "friendly societies" in North America and Europe.

The foundation was launched in January by former government ministers Kenrick Radix and George Louison who served under the left-wing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Maurice Bishop.

Bishop, three cabinet colleagues and several others were killed on October 19 last year in a coup which climaxed a bitter leadership struggle between moderates and hardliners for control of the PRG. The foundation had also sent seven Grenadian students abroad since the October events for middle level study in Cuba, which was a close ally of Grenada under the PRG rule, and offered a limited number of scholarships to students at primary and secondary schools and distributed 200 books and other materials to schools.

PARAGUAY

COLORADO PARTY GRASSROOTS LEADER DETAINED

PY242142 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] The detention, which presumably has political connotations, of Eligio Duarte, a Colorado Party leader in San Estanislao, was reported yesterday to the Supreme Court. The incident has been called a "kidnapping" by Carlos Martin Colarte of San Estanislao in a petition he has submitted to Luis Maria Argana, the president of the Supreme Court. The petition invokes Article 78 of the Constitution, and it asks "the highest judicial authority of the Republic to issue a writ of habeas corpus" in favor of the detainee. Duarte's whereabouts are unknown.

Duarte, a grassroots leader of the Colorado Party, has presumably been detained, according to Colarte's petition to the Supreme Court, because of his activities supporting the "Tradition, Authenticity, and Militancy Faction" during the Colorado Party's recent convention.

Colarte has also denounced an attempt to detain another Colorado Party leader, Francisco Franco Navarro, who supports Duarte.

URUGUAY

EXILED TUMPAMAROS THREATEN RESUMPTION OF VIOLENCE

PY190147 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Escerpt] An exiled Tumpamaro commando has announced in Stockholm that if the Colorado Party wins the elections, violence will return to Uruguay on 1 March 1985. This report was passed on to Radio Carve by Colorado party leader Luis Hierro Lopez, who added that the guerrillas said that if the Broad Front emerges as the winner, there will be a 1-year truce, and that if the Blanco Party wins, the truce will last 6 months.

[Begin Hierro Lopez recording] I am aware that an exiled Tupamaro commando has decided that there will be a 1-year truce if the Broad Front wins the upcoming elections, a 6-month truce if the Blanco Party is the winner, and no truce if the Colorado Party wins. That is, on 1 March 1985, this exiled Tupamaro commando will resume the madness of the fanatic and irrational armed struggle. This is an official report released yesterday in Stockholm, but I believe that this is a fanatical minority. I believe that criminals have the right to rejoin society and that society must educate itself in order to readmit them. [end recording]